THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

"NO PLACE SHOULD BE DEARER TO US THAN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

VOLUME 1.--NO. 30. NEWMARKET, NORTH YORK, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1856. PRICE--$1 1-2 PER ANNUM.

DIRECTORY.

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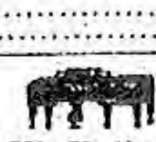
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Going South,	8.50 A. M.
" North,	5.20 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN:

Going South,	7. P. M.
" North,	8.30 A. M.



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JOHN DOUGALL,
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Jan. 2 1856. 3

POETRY.

A GENUINE POEM.

The annexed genuine old poem, says the *Home Journal,* has the ring of the true metal; and is as applicable now as when it was written—for the philosophy is sound, and therefore universal:—

Who shall judge a man from nature!
  Who shall know him by his dress!
Paupers may be fit for princes,
  Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
  May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thought and feeling—
  Satin vest could do no more.
There are springs of crystal nectar
  Ever swelling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden
  Hidden crushed and overgrown.
God who counts by souls not dresses,
  Loves and prospers you and me;
While he values thrones the highest
  But as pebbles on the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
  Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters—rulers—lords, remember
  That your meanest hands are men!
Men of labour, men of feeling,
  Men by thought and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,
  In a man's ennobling name.
There are foam embroidered oceans,
  There are little weed-clad rills,
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
  There are cedars on the hills.
God, who counts by souls not stations,
  Loves and prospers you and me!
For to him all vain distinctions
  Are as pebbles on the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
  Of a nations wealth and fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
  Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of other's foreheads,
  Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
  Vainly lifteth up its voice.
Truth and justice are eternal,
  Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrong shall never prosper
  While there is a sunny night.
God, whose world-heard voice is singing
  Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks opposition with its titles,
  As the pebbles of the sea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEACE MEMORIAL.

To the Commercial & Industrial Classes.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN.—In the present critical position of our international relations, we, the *Council of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association* deem it our duty to address you a few words of friendly remonstrance, in the hope that our doing so may be the intimation of such an expression of the national determination, on both sides of the Atlantic, as will serve to convince those to whom we have respectively deputed the management of our affairs, that, whatever they may wish or propose they cannot and shall not transform the people of the two nations so closely united as yours and ours into deadly and unrelenting enemies. We take up this question on higher grounds than are afforded by financial or mercantile considerations only, though their importance can hardly be overrated; and we believe that the sentiments we are about to express are those entertained by our fellow-countrymen of the commercial and industrial classes, almost without exception. May they be re-echoed in the same spirit.

There is a rumor of war between us! For a long time past your diplomatists and ours have have been corresponding, with more or less of acrimony and superciliousness on either side. We confess frankly that, hitherto, we have paid no attention, or very little, to their disputes. Do not attribute this apparent neglect to indifference. It has arisen partly from a sort of foregone conclusion that, whatever they might say or do, a quarrel between you and us, to be brought to the mortal arbitrament of arms, was, in the nature of things, all but impossible; and partly from the fact that our system of diplomacy, aristocratic both in its instruments and objects, is secret in its operations. The theory of our rulers is that the making of treaties, whether these relate to peace or war, is a branch of the royal prerogative, with which we (the people) have no concern beyond finding the means for their observance,—nor even the right to know what is doing until all is done, and we are irrevocably bound by their stipulations. We aim at the reversal or modification of this very slavish theory, and hope to accomplish it by and by. In the mean while, permit us to observe, that you also have been quiescent, without the same excuse for your supineness; for your diplomacy is open; your executive can do nothing without the sanction of the legislative branch of the constitution, of which you have the appointment far more effectually than we of ours. Whence is it, then, if you do really disapprove of the acts of your Ministers, as we are led to believe you do, that there has been no public manifestation of your disapproval?

The cause of our inactivity up to the present period have been indicated; for yours we can only account on the supposition that you, with us, have believed it all but impossible that diplomatic warfare should terminate in actual hostilities. As to the merits of the questions at issue we shall of course, differ; but you must agree with us that whatever be the pretexts, a war between Great Britain and America would cast into the shade of insignificance all the scenes of carnage that have disgraced and cursed the world since the first man slew his brother Abel. Standing apparently on the verge of such a deadly check of human progress and civilization, it surely becomes the people of both countries, as rational beings, to ask themselves seriously for what it is they are about to fight, and whether there is any necessity for fighting at all. Aggressive war may be the *ultima ratio* of kings; but for the rest of mankind, it is, generally speaking, the perfection of human folly.

Connected with you by affinities of race, language, institutions and religion, as well as by common interests, we have no feelings towards you but those of friendship, no wishes but for your prosperity, no desire but that the immense capabilities of the country may be developed to the fullest possible extent. In all this we claim no credit for disinterestedness, since with your welfare our own is closely involved; you cannot prosper without our deriving most substantial advantages from your progress; nor can you suffer a check to your well being which will not react most strongly upon our own. All that is true of maternal British interests as regards America is equally true of American interests as regards Great Britain. We were wrong in assuming that the feelings of the commercial and industrial classes of this country towards America are those which animate Americans of the same classes towards Great Britain.

If there be indeed this bond of friendship and mutual interests between us, for what is it that our respective rulers, no matter which are right or wrong, would have us quarrel? Is it to vindicate any great principle, to enforce any right, or to avenge any wrong? Nothing of the kind. The mother of mischief, says the proverb, is no bigger than a midge's wing; and, verily, the origin of the misunderstanding which threatens such tremendous consequences would seem to be of no larger dimensions. It rests on two grounds, the enlistment question, and the actual meaning of a treaty concluded between our respective Governments. Of these it is difficult to say which, comparing both with the mighty results that may proceed from them, is most insignificant.

As to the first the people of this country disapproved from the first of the Government project for raising reinforcements for the Crimean war either in America or in Europe, and it was only forced on Parliament by the threat of Ministerial resignation. It was and is the universal conviction that, with the same inducements that were offered to foreigners, at much less expense, and without much danger of embroilment with friendly nations, any number of British recruits that might be required would have been forthcoming. We must say, however, that for what our Government proposed to do in America they seem to have had the implied if not the express sanction of yours. What else is to be inferred from your Minister's observations that the American Government would enforce the strictest observance of the neutrality laws in its own teritory, but that there was nothing to prevent any American citizen or resident from leaving the States and enlisting elsewhere in any foreign service, if it pleased him so to do? On this hint arrangements, supposed to be perfectly compatible with your laws, seems to have been made; but these were abandoned before a single man had been enlisted, on grounds which common sense ought to have suggested against trying any such experiment. They have since, however, solemnly disclaimed all intention to infringe your laws; they have tendered what is here considered an appology for all that may have been done amiss, either by themselves or their agents; but they have refused to submit to the degradation of branding with recall and disgrace the principal of these agents because they say they believe him to be guiltless of any offence. Your government has dismissed or is about to dismiss Mr. Crampton: should ours lack the magnanimity of refraining from reprisals, and dismiss Mr. Dallas, you will no longer have a minister at London nor we at Washington; but the temporary cessation of diplomatic relations between our respective Governments need not bring with it any interruption of friendly intercourse between you and us. We can manage our affairs quite as well without as with them; and, in any event, this is no question for us to go to war about.

Our second supposed ground of quarrel seems to us equally irrational with the first. There is a diference as to the interpretation of a treaty. Our negotiator says that he meant one thing,—yours that he meant another; our two governments are at issue as to the meaning of both, and the true construction of their united handiwork which nevertheless, is there in black and white and to speak for itself. Our Government has offered to submit the whole question to any arbitration whom you shall select, and to abide by his decision whatever that may be. As between man and man nothing can be fairer than such a proposition; why not, then, as between nation and nation? Your ministers refuse to act upon it. They say that their own construction is the only true one,—that there cannot be two opinions as to the matter, and consequently, that there is nothing whereupon to arbitrate. But being so confident, why reject a reference? If they be right the task of the arbitrator will be all the lighter, the delay in an amicable settlement all the less; but when there are notoriously two opinions on the subject which is said to admit only one, the party standing so obstinately on its own as to refuse to submit them to an umpire of its own selection would seem to be manifestly and consciously in the wrong. Such, at least would be the conclusion in any dispute between individuals, and the same reasoning holds as to a dispute between nations.

Again we ask you, in solemnity, is there anything in this second ground of difference, or both of them put together, which should set us to destroying each other's cities, cutting each other's throats, and doing all that in us lies for the utter destruction of each other's name and nation? Reason, justice, common sense, humanity, religion, all answer loudly and emphatically, "No."

We were told by our Prince Consort, during the late war, that war had put representative institutions on their trial, and it might be found necessary to diminish our present freedom both of speech and publication This was the captious objection of an individual whose residence amongst us seems no yet to have eradicated the despotic leanings contracted by his continental birth and breeding, but if war between the only two great countries in the world which have representative institutions, founded on the sovereignty of the people, is to result from such causes as those which we have examined, most truly may it be said, not that such institutions are upon their trial, but that they have been tried, and are condemned. How utterly worthless must they be if the squabbles of deputed ministers, having merely personal ends of their own to serve, can suffice to set two friendly nations in deadly opposition to each other! How gladly will the upholders of the despotic principle look on and laugh, while the two great champions of human freedom and human progress are engaged in an internecine, a fratricidal and a suicidal struggle, which in whatever way it terminates, must be mutually exhaustive, and is sure to end at last in some paltry compromise, after the squandering of millions of treasure, and the shedding of millions of blood!

To protest against so dire a calamity to you, to ourselves, and to the whole human race, is the object of this address. We may say also, to prevent its occurrence; for we feel assured that if you, the commercial and industrial classes of America, are actuated towards us by the same feelings as those which animate the people of this country with regard to you, we shall not enter upon this course of mutual destruction. Our rulers and yours may bluster as they please, but with the vote of their constituents on any proceeding to extremities, war betwen us is impossible.

By order of the Council,
ROBERTSON GLADSTONE,
President of the Liverpool Financial Association.

Liverpool, June 9th, 1856.

A Chance for the "Fair."

It is a well known fact that the ladies are allowed, by the conventional rules of society and common consent, to take the lead of the men every Leap Year, and if they feel disposed, to go so far as to "pop the question" without being considered rude or forward. Although the right and privilege is conceded to the ladies, we seldom hear of their taking advantage of it. However, one case in which the lady did avail herself of the privilege of leap year, occurred in this city on New Year's day.

We will give the particulars, but not the real names, for the reason that the parties are residents in this city, and might not relish the idea of having the privacy of their domestic affairs brought before the public.

There was a certain fashionable boarding house in this city, Chicago, (we will locate it on Third-street) where a handsome young widow was boarding. This lady we will call Widow Cheerly, who has a fortune of some $30,000, left her by her deceased husband. Three young clerks, (we will name them Smith, Brown, and Jones.) who formerly boarded at this boarding house, called upon the landlady on New Year's day. The widow Cheerly was in her room, and saw the young gents approaching. She immediately "dressed herself up in her bridal array," called the landlady, and inquired the names of the young gents.

The landlady informed her, when she remarked 'I intend to have one of these young men for a husband." The landlady smiled incredulously, and then went down to the parlour to receive her visitors. The widow followed immediately, and, after waiting for an introduction and conversing for a short time, she approached Smith, and said:

"Will you consent to become my husband?"

The young man blushed and was very much confused at hearing the question from a lady he had never before seen, but he finally succeeded in stammering out:

"Owing to the shortness of our acquaintance, and another person having some slight claims on my affections, you will please excuse me."

"Certainly," said the widow, "I will with pleasure, "as I did not notice this gentleman," addressing Mr. Brown, before I spoke to you, or else I would have proposed to him first."

"Will you marry me, Mr. Brown?"

"I will," said Brown, "the ice is now broken. I would have married many years ago if I could have mustered courage sufficient to pop the question, but as you have taken advantage of leap year and removed the stumbling block, I will become your husband just as soon as you please."

"Right off," remarked the widow; landlady, send for my bonnet, and other outdoor wearing apparel."

The necessary articles were sent for and Mr. Brown with his intended hanging gracefully on his arm, started for the residence of the pastor of the Boatman's church.—When the minister was about to unite them in the bonds of sacred wedlock, they gave their names, and each heard the other's name for the first time. Everything went on as "merry as a marriage bell," with the new married couple all that day.

Next morning when Brown awoke he began to reflect. He thought he was in rather a bad scrape—out of employment in the middle of winter, very little money, and a wife depending on him for support. While revolving the subject over in his mind, and not being able to decide what he had better do—run off or commit suicide—his wife awoke.

"My dear," said she, "have you any objections to collect a few bills?"

He started, thinking that she supposed he had some money coming to him, and that she desired him to collect "money" for her benefit, and mutters rather surly, "No, I have no objection, collecting money when there is any coming to me."

"I don't mean that, my dear. Get up and go to my bureau drawer, and there you will find bills to the amount of $500, for rents due me for the past month; you will please collect them, and accept the money from me as a New Year's gift."

Brown, surprised at his good luck, gave his "dear wife" an affectionate kiss, and then joyfully leaping from the bed, scarcely believing his senses, that he had distinctly understood his wife, and rushing to the bureau he there found the bills.

When we saw Brown last he was out collecting his bills—found it a very easy job—and heard him expatiating upon the benefits of matrimony and "Leap Year."

A Ride on the Cars.

On the N. Y. Central Railway, the conductors are frequently changed, and with the entrance of each new one comes the annoying command, "Show your tickets!" On a night trip a few weeks since, a testy old Yankee was one of the passengers, and having exhibited his ticket to the first conductor, he placed it in a well-worn pocket-book, buttoned it up in the breast pocket of his coat, pulled his hat tightly down over his eyes, and resigned himself to sleep. The first dream was just beginning, when another conductor came in, and cried in his startled ear, "Show your tickets." He roused up and exclaimed,

"I reckon you don't want to be seein' on it all the time dew ye?"

"Once will do for me," said the conductor.

"I should kinder think you had seen it offen, so you kin pass along."

But the conductor insisted, and the old fellow had to unbuckle, grumbling all the while like a bear with two sore heads. In a short time the conductor came back again, thinking he had overlooked some, and as he approached, the Yankee roared out,

"What, agin! Well, you are the biggest bother I ever did see—there take a good look this time, and don't come agin."

Once more the man at rest, the old man stuck his ticket in his hat-band, where it could be easily seen, and settled down into a regular snore. The motion of the cars loosened his hat, and it soon fell off, rolling away under the seats. A sleepless wag seeing the accident, came up to the old man and shouted in his ear, "Show your tickets."

"Patience! massy on us!" he screamed, "ef here aint one of them ticket fellers agin."

He pulled out his pocket-book and fumbled it over, and felt in all his pockets for his ticket in vain, and at last broke out:

"You've got it, I know you have; I gin it to you myself."

Here he recollected sticking it in his hat-band, and now he commenced a search for the hat, which had traveled on far out of his sight and reach. After considerable search he spied something black under a fat old lady's seat, and pitching after it, waked her ladyship out of a sound sleep. And she cried out,

"What on airth are you after, I do want to know?"

"I'm only jist reachin' for my hat, ma'am it's got under your seat."

"I tell you it ain't no sich thing; that's a nice excuse to be givin for comin' feelin' round people in the dark, in this kinder way. I'll tell the agent—see if I don't."

"Why, goodness gracious, old lady, don't be scereed; I never dreamed of teching on ye."

"Well, I didn't say you *dreamed* about it; but you ain't a bit too good for it, comin' around here in the middle of the night, talking about a hat. Why don't you get you're old hat and go away?"

Thus permitted, the old man reached carefully under the seat to take the hat, when it proved to be the old woman's pet dog, which snapped at him with a *wee-e-ow* and caught his fingers.

"Blame the little sarpent," yelled the frightened man," why it's a live catamount. I do declare."

"Now, I guess you're satisfied," said the old woman, "that you're hat ain't *there.*"

Just then a jolt of the cars threw the poor man into the woman's lap, from which he escaped with sundry scratches, and remarking, more coolly than could be expected, that "he would rather be bit by a dog than hugged by a bear."

The wag who had personated the conductor thought the joke had gone far enough, and picking up the hat, handed it to the old fellow, and settled him down in his corner again.

They Shall Not Blush for Father.

Two men entered into an agreement to rob one of their neighbours. Every thing was planned. They were to enter his house at midnight, break open his chest and drawers, and carry off all the silver and gold they could find.

"He is rich and we are poor," said they to each other by way of encouragement in the evil they were about to perform." He will never miss a little gold, while the possession of it will make us happy. Besides what right has one man to have all the world's goods?

Thus they talked together. One of these men had a wife and children, but the other had none in the world to care for but himself. The man who had children went home and joined his family, after agreeing upon a place of meeting with the other at the darkest hour of the coming night.

"Dear father," said one of the children, climbing upon his knees, "I am glad you have come home."

The presence of the child troubled the man and he tried to push him away, but he laid his face against his cheek and said in a sweet and gentle voice—

"I love you, father!"

Involuntarily the man drew his innocent and loving one to his bosom and kissed him.

There were two elder children in the man's dwelling, a boy and a girl. They were poor, and these children worked hard daily to keep up the daily supply of bread made deficient more through idleness in the father than lack of employment. These children came home soon after their father's return and brought home their earnings for the day.

"Oh, father," said the boy, "such a dreadful thing has happened! Henry Lee's father was arrested to-day for robbing; they took him out of our shop when Henry was there, and carried him off to prison. I was sorry when I saw Henry weeping, and hang his head for shame of his own father. Only think of that!"

"Ashamed of his father," thought he. "And will my children hang their heads also, in shame? No, no: that shall never be."

At the hour of midnight, the man who had no children to throw around him a better influence, was sitting at the place of rendezvous waiting for him whose children had saved him. But he waited long in vain. Then he said—

"I will do the deed myself, and take the entire reward."

And he did according to his word, when the other man went forth to his labor on next day, he learned that his accomplice had been taken in the act of robbery and was already in prison.

"Thank Heaven for virtuous children!" said he with fervor. "They have saved me. Never will I do an act that will cause them to blush for their father."

Pretty Girls.

Sermons are frequently preached for the purpose of "justifying the ways of God to man." Why do preachers never attempt to justify the ways of man to man? How often, for example do we hear men blamed for loving pretty girls, passing by those who are said to possess every enchanting *quality* except beauty? Nature has displayed the most exquisite ingenuity in providing for the perfect propogation of every species; and this instinctive preference of handsome men for beautiful women, and of beautiful women for handsome men, is one of the manifestations of that ingenuity.—The farmer selects the best for seed; and it is in accordance with this benign principle that beautiful women carry the day in competing for the love of the other sex. It is folly to complain of this. The first duty of a woman is to be lovely, as it is the first duty of a man to be strong. It is not, of course, in the power of any woman to change her features or remodel her form. But beauty—true beauty—the beauty which attracts and wins the other sex—is not so much a result of health as it is health itself. And health, which gives bloom to the countenance, sweetness to the breath, cleanness to the skin, straightness to the form, elasticity to the step, sprightliness to the demeanour, and brilliancy to the eye—health, rosy health—is within the reach of most young women, and can be bestowed by most mothers upon their daughters. As a rule, no woman can be offensive to men who possess these three things, good teeth, (natural or artificial), a clear complexion, and good temper, neither of which can be produced unless the bodily constitution is essentially sound. If a woman cannot make herself beautiful, let her become as beautiful as she can, and thus conform to nature's behest.

Fainting.

The *Medical Times* gives an analysis of Mr. Richardson's theory of the manner in which the recumbent or horizontal posture produces recovery from fainting. It is well known that the arterial blood from the heart first ascends, and the venous blood descends from the upper and ascends from the lower part. When blood is withdrawn from the upper part of the erect body, the heart loses its power of sending blood along the aorta, hence the blood losing *vis a tergo,* gravitates in the veins of the lower half the body. The Heart ceases to pulsate and the blood congulates in the veins and death would ensue but the body falls, or is laid down, and the blood contained in the lower part of the body is poured into the heart, exciting it to contraction and then the whole circulation is restored. This theory is receiving considerable attention.

Size of our Great Lakes.

The latest measurements of our fresh water seas are these:

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles: its greatest breadth is 160 miles: mean debth 998 feet: elevation 627 feet: area 23,000 square miles.

The Greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles: its greatest breadth 108 miles: mean depth 900 feet: elevation 574 feet: area 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles: its greatest breadth is 160 miles: mean depth 900 feet: elevation 574 feet: area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles: its mean depth is 84 feet: elevation 555 feet: area 6,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles: greatest breadth 85 miles: mean depth is 500 feet: elevation 262 feet: area 600 square miles.

The total length of the five is 1,585 miles, covering an area altogether of 90,000 square miles.

Interesting Scraps.

A TENDER HEARTED KING.—Coconnas, an Italian of rank, having been executed in the reign of Henry III. of France, on suspicion of treason, the King rendered him the following public tessimony of his character: "Coconnas was brave enough, but he was one of the wickedest fellows in my realm. I have often heard him boast of having, at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, purchased upwards of thirty Hugenots out of the hands of their enemies, merely for the sake of killing them in a more cruel method. He began with making them renounce their religion, and then he tortured them to death by slow degrees." To this eulogium the tender hearted Prince added—"I never *liked* Coconnas *thoroughly,* after I knew this story, and am not sorry for the end to which he has brought himself."

CONTRIVANCE.—As Dr. Darwin was walking one day in his garden, he perceived a wasp upon the gravel walk with a large fly, nearly as big as itself, which it had caught. Kneeling down, he distinctly saw it cut off the head and abdomen, and then, taking up with his feet the trunk or middle portion of the body to which the wings remained attached, fly away; but a breeze of wind, acting on the wings of the fly, turned round the wasp with its burden, and impeded its progress. Upon this it alighted again on the gravel walk, deliberately sawed off first one wing, and then the other, and having thus removed the cause of its embarrassment, flew of with its booty.

That was a shrewd reply of the poet Milton to James II, when he, as Duke of York called on him out of curiosity. In the course of their conversation, James said to him that he thought his blindnes was a judgment from Heaven on him because he had written against Charles I, the Duke's father. Milton replied: "If your highness thinks that misfortunes are an index of the wrath of Heaven, what must you think of your fathers tragical end? I have only lost my eyes; *he lost his head!*

A PRETTY WITNESS.—Henry Heitz, one of the persons made notorious by connection with the British enlistment difficulty, has been tried in Philadelphia on the charge of stealing a promissory note. The jury twice came into court stating that they could not agree, but the judge insisted on a verdict, and they finally returned a verdict of not guilty.

CHICAGO, June 23.

Advices from Lawrence to the 20th confirm reports of the resignation of Shannon.

A small force of Shannon's troops met 80 armed Missourians on the 19th, and commanded them to disperse—the troops charged and put them to flight and drove them into Missouri. They threw away their arms and accoutrements in the rapidity of their retreat.

BUFFALO, June 26.

Great demonstrations here to-day in honour of the arrival of Millard Fillmore. Places of business hung with flags, and all the companies out.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Penitentiary Commission.

Hon. Mr. Cayley said, it appeared to him that the charges against the member for Lambton had not been proved;—nor did he see how those charges so supplied could have been proved. They were not susceptible of proof.

Sir Allan Macnab.—Sir, I think the enquiry made before the house is one of the greatest consequence. I think Sir, it concerns the honour of this house as well as the individual honour of a member of this house; for I say Sir, that the charges advanced against Mr. Brown are such as if directly or indirectly he be found guilty of them, you blot his reputation in places at a distance from this where he is not known. Therefore, Sir, I have been gratified to hear the Hon. Inspector Gen. say that the charges against Mr. Brown have not been proved, and if he will only move a resolution to that effect I will have great pleasure in voting with him. (Hear, hear). Now Sir there is no necessity to go into the proceedings of this commission of which we have heard so much. That, Sir, is not the question before the Committee. The duty of the Committee was to inquire into certain charges advanced by Mr. Attorney General West against Mr. Brown—charges Sir, which should be specified and not made in a general way, so that a man cannot fairly meet them. Now, Sir, have we a single shadow of evidence to support those charges? I say we have not.—The Inspector General has said we have not and if so Sir, why does not the hon. gentleman propose a resolution to that effect!—But, Sir, the hon. gentleman says that the charges investigated by the Committee were not those advanced by the Attorney General. Now, Sir, I want to know if the words of those charges were not fixed by this house, and why did not the hon. gentleman then take exception to them? Why did not the Attorney General himself take exception to them? But, Sir, he did not—In making the charges, he was transported beyond the bounds of propriety; but, Sir, he afterwards pledged himself to prove them. Now what are the charges? The first, Sir is as to the falsification of evidence. Now I say there is no evidence whatever of this. We are told that Mr. Brown sent in a document to the Governor which purported to be a copy of the evidence taken before the Commissioners, but which in point of fact was not a copy. Now, Sir, I deny this.—It was not a copy which was sent in. It was not sent in as a copy, and the Government knew that it was not. It was a digest. A digest is defined as a compilation or abridgement of evidence under certain heads; and if we look at the report we shall find it to be exactly of that nature.—The Government knew that this was the case, Sir; and if they were not satisfied with the digest, why did they not ask for all that had been taken down? Why did not Mr. Smith's friends call for the whole evidence; when at that time they were bringing the matter before the Assembly and under the notice of the Government. Then Sir, there is the charge of subordination of perjury. Now I say that it was impossible to prove this, without first proving that perjury had been committed by some one. (Hear, hear.) You must first prove that somebody perjured himself, before you can prove Mr. Brown guilty of holding out some inducements to him to do so. Otherwise you could'nt even try him for it, and it won't do merely to say that somebody was indicted for perjury. With reference then to the charge of suborning convicts to commit perjury, I ask hon. members if it would be right and proper to convict a member of this House of subordination of perjury when there is not the slightest evidence of it?—Committees of this kind must be bound by the same rules of evidence as are observed in other Courts. And I ask is there any evidence in this book to show that any man was convicted of perjury, and if not, how can Mr. Brown be convicted of suborning any one to commit perjury? (Hear, hear.) Do they show any conversation or anything

else by which Mr. Brown ever endeavoured directly or indirectly to get any man to commit perjury? I hold, then, that it is utterly impossible for the House to convict the hon. member on this charge, and it is due to ourselves and to our character, and to the people whom we represent in this House, that we should say at once he is not guilty. (Cheers.) Mr. Brown was charged with producing the pardon of convict DeBlois to induce him to give false evidence This DeBlois, as I understand, was a man from Lower Canada, a notary, who had been committed for forgery. That man was recommended for pardon by 12 priests of the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada, on the petition of his wife, and their application having been referred to the Commissioners, they instructed Mr. Brown to send to the Government the reply which has been read, and he was subsequently pardoned.

Mr. Brown.—He was not pardoned for many months afterwards.

Mr. Freeman.—And he had been recommended for pardon by the Warden himself.

Sir Allan Macnab proceeded.—Mr. Brown was charged with having obtained the pardon of murders confined in the Penitentiary to induce them to give false evidence. The man here alluded to was Cameron, who had been tried for the murder of his wife, and was recommended by the Commissioners for pardon in August 1849, after their proceedings had closed. But he was not pardoned for three years afterwards. I ask then, is there a tittle of evidence in that to convict a member of this House of having obtained the pardon of murderers confined in the Penitentiary, to induce them to give false evidence? I ask hon. members who are about to vote on this question—and I think every hon. member ought to have been in his place on a question like this, that nothing should have induced a member on this occasion to leave the house—(hear, hear,)—I ask hon. members, is is there anything in these facts to induce them to believe that Mr. Brown was guilty of the charges I have just read? I at all events do not think there is. (Cheers.)—Now what is the Report of the Committee? I have read the charges over, and will read them again. And I would remark, as I have said already, that this is rather an awkward time, just as we are pronouncing judgment on this matter which has been pending the whole session—that this is an awkward time for the Inspector General to say that the charges on which Mr. Brown has been arraigned and tried by the authority of this House delegated to the Committee, were not the charges which Mr. Macdonald made (Hear, hear.) I was astonished to hear the Inspector General make such a statement. What then were the charges?

"First.—With having recorded falsely the evidence of witnesses examined before the said Commission.

"Second.—With having altered the written testimony given by witnesses after their evidence was closed and subscribed.

"Third.—With having suborned convicts to commit perjury. And

"Fourth.—With having obtained the pardon of murderers confined in the Penitentiary, to induce them to give false evidence, or in words substantially to the same effect."

And the Committee were appointed to enquire and report with all convenient speed as to the truth of the said charges. Here then is their report:—

"That in obedience to the order of Reference of Your Honourable House, of 27th of February last, Your Committee have fully and carefully examined into the charges therein contained and herewith beg leave to submit the whole proceedings had by them, and evidence taken before them in connection with the subject.

"Your Committee have maturely considered the same evidence, and diligently compared the testimony submitted to the Government by the Penitentiary Commissioners in 1849, with the written testimony taken by them, are of opinion—"

Who asked them for their opinion on that? (Cheers.) What authority had they to inquire into that, instead of the charges sent them?

"Are of opinion that the testimony so reported by the said Commissioners, is not the true testimony given before them."

Who ever said it was the testimony given before them! (Cheers.) I ask the member for Brome to show me where Mr. Brown ever said it was. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ferres.—No one could say it.

Sir Allan Macnab.—I can tell you what you could have said—that the Commissioners gave a digest of the evidence, and you might have said that this digest was not correct. But you cannot say that Mr. Brown falsified the evidence, when he only gave a digest of it. The Commissioners only professed to give those portions of the evidence which in the opinion of the Commissioners, not of Mr. Brown, were required to enable the Government properly to discharge their duty. And if the Government did not think that sufficient, they could have asked the Secretary to produce the original evidence taken before the Commissioners. The Committe go on—

"They are further of opinion that to persons, such as the witnesses brought before Your Committee, acquainted with the complete evidence as really given, it would appear that, if the evidence reported by the Commissioners was the evidence written down by their Secretary, there was a falsification of the original testimony."

Let hon. members just look at that! The evidence referred to happened not to be "the evidence written down by their Secretary." The Committee and the witnesses knew perfectly well that it was only a digest, and therefore they could make that statement with the utmost safety.

"But how far Mr. Brown, who conducted the affairs of the Commission, and was in fact the Secretary also, was to blame separately from his colleagues. Your Committee express no opinion."

They express no opinion! (Hear, hear.) I think they might very easily have stated the fact that the Report was drawn up by the Commissioners jointly—that they only intended to give a digest of the evidence—and that Mr. Brown was no more to blame than the rest, so far as that went, only that he happened to be Secretary and had to do all the work.

"With reference to the subornation of perjury, and the promise of pardon to convicts to give evidence. Your Committee find that nearly all the witnesses, being officers of the Penitentiary, who had given evidence in favour of Mr. Smith, the Warden, were dismissed, and that the several who had been dismissed by the Warden, were reinstated, after having given evidence before the Commissioners against him."

Is that any evidence of subornation of perjury? I ask any lawyer in the House—I ask every gentleman who hears me, whether that is any evidence of it at all. I ask Hon. Mr. Cartier, the Attorney General East, whether to convict Mr. Brown of subornation of perjury, it would not be necessary to show in the first place, that some man committed perjury, and then that Mr. Brown had persuaded him to do it! No attempt of this kind having been made, I ask him whether Mr. Brown should not be acquitted on this charge at once? (Cheers.)

"Your Committee also find that two convicts who had given evidence against the Warden, were recommended for pardon by the Penitentiary Commissioners soon after the close of their proceedings by letters of Mr. Brown, the Secretary, and that the pardon of one was recommended not to be intimated to the convict until after his testimony should have been secured."

I think Sir, there is something very wrong about that. (Cheers.) If I misunderstood the gentlemen who stated the facts to the House I hope he will correct me, for I have heard it stated here, and wish to know if it be true that before Mr. Brown wrote this letter DeBlois had been examined. (Hear, hear.)—How then can the Committee put this in their report—"and that the pardon of one was recommended not to be intimated to the convict, until after his testimony should have been secured." (Hear, hear.) What do they intend by that? They intend indirectly to tell this House and to tell the country that the Commissioners wished to keep the pardon hanging over that convict, in order that they might get evidence from him to answer their purpose while in truth and in fact he had been examined before.

Mr. Stevenson.—He was examined afterwards.

Mr. Brown,—The gallant knight is perfectly correct. DeBlois' evidence had been taken long before he was recommended for pardon, and he was called afterwards by the Warden for cross-examination. But so far as the Commissioners were concerned, they were done with him. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Allan Macnab proceeded to read the closing paragraph of the Committee's report.

"Your Committee in conclusion have to express their regret, that Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, although he had made similar charges against Mr. Brown and the Penitentiary Commissioners in 1850 and 1851, in the performance of his duty as a member of Parliament, on information given him by one of his constituents, should have allowed himself in the heat of debate, to reiterate them, in the position he occupied in your Honourable House."

No doubt Sir, we all regret it. The member for Lambton is a forcible speaker and I have no doubt on many occasions attacked the Attorney General very severely. But I do not think that is any reason why Mr. Brown should be convicted or rather not acquitted of those charges, when there is not one single tittle of evidence to support them. (Hear, hear.) I feel that if we do not acquit Mr. Brown, we will disgrace ourselves. (Cheers.) If he is not acquitted of these charges, I feel that the thing cannot rest here. It will be due to himself that he should go and extricate himself from the weight of charges which would bring down a man of twice his reputation in the country, unless he is acquitted by the court which has tried him. Therefore I feel that the House is bound to say to that Committee—you should have pronounced him guilty according to the evidence, or acquitted him. The Attorney General has expressed his regret, but it would have been more honourable to him if he had gone further. The moment he examined the evidence he should have stood up and said—"I made those charges believing them to be true, but I find the evidence does not substantiate them. I congratulate the Hon. gentleman on his innocence and am prepared to vote accordingly." [Hear, hear.] Mr. Macdonald in his speech before the Committee, says:—

"I have proof that I was correct. I have proof that the charge I made was well founded. I do not wish to say that Mr. Brown was guilty of the charges contained in the petitions I presented to Parliament, and which I repeated on the authority of those petitions, all that I want to shew is that I had authority to say from the statement made to me by the petitioner and other credible persons that it was so. God knows no man has regretted more bitterly than I do that I used the language which has led to this investigation in a moment of irritation."

Those feelings were highly honourable to Mr. Macdonald, but he should have acted according to them. He should have been the first man in my humble opinion to have risen in this house when that report came down and said that there was no evidence to convict Mr. Brown of the charges which had been brought against him. [Hear, hear.]—So much has already been said on this matter, that I do not desire to detain the House longer. All I want to see is that Mr. Brown has a fair and impartial trial by his peers in this House. This is the highest court in the land, and this court and that Committee are as much bound to proceed according to the laws and rules of evidence, as the Court of Queen's Bench would be. I say then that there is no evidence to convict Mr. Brown, and that this House ought to acquit him. And I do not see how our doings so can be said to be an attempt to injure the standing of the Attorney General. If it be true, as the Attorney General has said, that he thought the statements were true, and that he made them in the heat of debate, and under great excitement, and perhaps he had good cause for it, although I was not in the House myself at the time to know the circumstances—he ought to say at once that the evidence is not sufficient, and do what he can to counteract his having sent those charges abroad. At all events the hon. member for Lambton shall have my vote.—What has been said by Mr. Brown, Mr. Macdonald and the Inspector General ought to have no weight with hon. members. You have only to look at the charges and the evidence brought to substantiate them, and if you find that Mr. Brown is not guilty he ought to be acquitted. It was said by the Inspector General that Mr. Smith had only a week to prepare his defence. I have known Mr. Smith as a highly respectable gentleman, and never knew anything against him, unless the matters which have now been brought before the house; and even as to that there is a difference of opinion. But I wish to know how long the Commission sat.

Mr. Brown.—For nine months.

Sir Allan Macnab.—Then he had the whole of that time to prepare his defence and a long enough time it surely was. I have nothing more to say.

The Fourth in Paris.—Some patriotic Yankee, long ere the sun rose, hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the topmost bough of a large tree in a prominent position in the Lower Town. Saucily it fluttered in the morning breeze, and soon attracted the attention of the early risers, who saw with varied feelings the obnoxious bunting floating over the town. On examination, the trunk of the tree was found to be duly greased;—but nothing daunted by this unctious obstacle, a true-hearted Briton was soon climbing the unleageous flagstaff, and over the American ensign the Union Jack was quickly floating. Together they fluttered during the morning, as if in defiance; but later in the day the Stars and Stripes sulkily furled itself, and proudly and alone waved "The Flag that's braved a thousand years the Battle and the Breeze."—*Paris Star.*

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The North York Sentinel.

NEWMARKET, THURSDAY, July 10, 1856.

The Progress of Ambition.

As a straw is sometimes said to be sufficient to shew which way the wind blows, so also does an unpretending paragraph in an "organ" often denote the tendency of the currents of the political atmosphere. Had we seen the following sentence in any journal except the *Era*, we should have passed it by with the conviction that some wag had been quietly amusing himself at the expense of the present member for this Riding; but as it is well known that our contemporary derives all his political inspiration from Mr. Hartman himself, the paragraph to which we refer obtains a significance which otherwise would not attach to it. It runs as follows:—

"An *on dit* from Toronto has it, that Hon. John Ross intends seeking the suffrages of *North York and South Simcoe*, at the forthcoming election for the Upper House. All we have to say of the matter is, that to save his credit he had better stay away,—*these constituencies have too long supported better men for the Lower House*, and intend now to give *them* a chance to go up higher, instead of dealing with new material."

It has become a common saying that a cause can be as effectually ruined by the misplaced and indiscreet zeal of a devoted adherent as by the treachery of false friends or the wiles or open hostility of declared enemies. We feel at some loss to know in which of these categories to place our contemporary; but we must do him the justice to admit that, in view of the consistent fidelity, not to say servility, with which he has devoted himself to the Clear Grit cause, we can hardly suspect him of secretly harbouring any disloyal designs towards the political party which he has taken under the protecting shadow of his weekly sheet. We have strong apprehensions, however, that so much zeal, unbalanced by a corresponding amount of judgment, is calculated to bring down woe, sooner or later, on the cause to which it extends a patronage, conscientious it may be, but certainly remarkably injudicious and ill-timed.

A paragraph more damaging than that we have quoted to a cause it pretended to espouse has never been concocted—and it is almost inconceivable that so much mischief could have been perpetrated in so few words. Inspired, no doubt, with the wish to do good service to Mr. Hartman's cause, it has yet, by its indiscretion, gone far to ruin him; for it has exhibited to his adversaries the high game that that gentleman is desirous to play. Our present member aspires to a seat in the Upper House! But in informing us of this fact, the Clear Grit organ reminds us of another, and has thus revived a recollection which it had been wiser to have allowed to remain undisturbed. It is, that "these constituencies have been in the habit of supporting better men." Really the more we reflect on the paragraph we have quoted, the more difficult is it to believe that the writer was not actuated by the desire of composing a lampoon on his patron!

Surely so inapt an allusion to political antecedents was never before indulged in as this one wherein we are reminded that the Yeomen of the North Riding were formerly in the habit of choosing fitting representatives. They have not yet forgotten, nor are they likely to grow oblivious of the fact, that this portion of the country has been represented—as it was fit from its importance that it always should be—by a gentleman who was for a time the actual controller of the destinies of this great Province; who was the real head of the government; who held the fate of the entire Administration in his hands. The man to whom we allude was no mere politician, with an intellect incapable of enabling him to rise superior to the position of a humble satellite of a dangerous demagogue; but, on the contrary, was possessed of great administrative abilities, and was endowed with many of the highest attributes which distinguish the real statesman from the mere political tinker. It is impossible to avoid feeling the bitterness of the reproach hurled by our contemporary at the electors of the North Riding when he reminds them that this constituency "has been in the habit of sending better men to the Lower House." It is not, however, too late to retrieve the political crime which they have committed, as every thing tends to show that a general election cannot be long deferred. It cannot be doubted that the electors will then decide upon returning as their representative some person worthy of the honour which is to be conferred. It is evident that at present they are only being trifled with, and no doubt the mask will be completely thrown off when there is no longer any reason for concealment. That Mr. Hartman is not the bitter opponent that he affects to be to the worst species of Toryism is virtually admitted by his organ the *Era*, for our contemporary has, in an unguarded moment, no doubt, coupled the members for North York and South Simcoe together, and compared them both favourably with Hon. John Ross to the disadvantage of the latter. Most of our readers no doubt imagine they know something about Mr. Hartman, though they may yet find they have all along been labouring under a delusion. As the majority, however, are happily free from any knowledge of the member for South Simcoe, a few words on that subject may not be *mal-apropos*. It will, at least, enable them to see the political character of the man with whom the organ of Mr. Hartman connects the latter gentleman, whom we have been at a loss to know whether to call the patron or the *protege* of the *Era*. The member for South Simcoe, then, is the Hon. Mr. Robinson, a member of the abhorred Family Compact, an enemy to public liberties, an old and rank Tory of the most ultra school. He is also the agent of the execrated Canada Company—an association enjoying a gigantic land monopoly which they have worked under a system whose pernicious effects have been experienced from one end of the Province to the other. Yet this is the man whose name the *Era* associates with that of Mr. Hartman; this is one of the constituencies represented as sending "good men" to the "Lower House." We have seen so much in our day of political apostasy, and consistency in public men has come to be so lightly esteemed, that we were quite prepared to hear the fraternization dimly shadowed forth as likely soon to ensue between these two worthy representatives. Extremes meet, it is said; and certainly nothing could be more antipodal than the opinions expressed, if not entertained, by the member for South Simcoe and the gentleman who at present confers on us the distinguished honour of acting as our representative.

News Items.

A Montreal paper states that on Monday last, a severe hail and wind storm passed over the village of Chateauguay Comers, unroofing or otherwise damaging every house in the village. The Roman Catholic Church we are informed, is a complete mass of ruins. Passing on to the village of Burke the storm killed one man & eight horses, by the throwing down of houses and stables. The hailstones were very large, some of them measuring as much as five inches in coreumference.

The people of Missouri, in order to prevent the emigration of Free men into Kansas. have assumed the authority of determining what citizens of the United States may or may not pass through that State; in fact preventing all citizens of the non-slaveholding States from passing up the Missouri river on their way to Kansas. Several parties, Free men, passing up that river, were stopped, robbed of their arms, and then turned back, and obliged to retrace their steps.

A communication from Quebec informs us that James Hogan, one of the ringleaders in the fatal attack upon Corrigan, and against whom a True Bill was found at the time of Kelly's mock prosecution, has been arrested lately, and now awaits his trial in the district prison. He is the only one of the leaders of this murderous gang who avoided surrendering himself along with his accomplices last fall. The criminal term of the Superior Court commences in a few days.

The United States Senate has refused to admit Kansas into the Union as a Free State, by a majority of one vote; 106 being for and 107 against its admission. It is feared by the friends of freedom that the next step will be to vote it a Slave State.

The Rochester *Union* says the Farmers in that vicinity begin to complain of weevil in the wheat. which threatens to destroy the crop in some of the localities.

The population of the United States is now over 25,000,000, making nearly 6,000.000 families; of these it is believed more than 1,000,000 are without the bible.

The Hamilton *Church*, true to its Puseyistic instincts, is out, in about three columns, in favour of Sunday sports. What a contrast this paper presents to the excellent London *Record!*

The *Bas Canada* states that fifteen families of French farmers from Normandy, and fifty-two individuals from Belgium, have arrived, to settle on Government lands in Lower Canada, and are only the first instalment of a large French emigration expected here during the present season. We believe that these fifteen families, from Normandy are a larger emigration from France to Canada than has taken place in any one year since the conquest of the Province.

A movement is on foot in Scotland to erect a colossal monument to the Scottish hero, William Wallace.

The Governor has reserved for the Queen's sanction, the Bill enabling the Episcopal Church in Canada to meet in Synod. It completely separated in a legal point of view, that Church, in Canada, from its parent establishment in Britain.

One hundred clergymen have, within a few years, seceded from the ministry and communion of the English Church, to join that of Rome—a fact unparalleled since the days of Cranmer.

The London papers contain an official notice, declaring Dr. Rae and his companions entitled to the reward of £10,000, offered to those who should first ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin.

Two wealthy ladies, Misses Ann and Elizabeth Sherwood, of Sheffield, have just been liberated by the intervention of their friends, after fourteen years imprisonment for contempt of the Court of Chancery. They continued in prison 14 years rather than produce an unimportant document in their possession.

We have accounts from Texas of serious disturbances on the Louisiana border. The free negroes, mulattoes and white men, to the number of forty, with the Sheriff at their head, who had been ordered to leave the country, have refused to do so, and have fortified themselves some four miles above Madison. They are reported to have a hundred guns, besides pistols and bowie knives, and to bid defiance to their opponents. Almost every man is armed, and all are in continual apprehension from enemies. The high grass in the prairie affords hiding places everywhere, and no man can leave his home with safety.

Intelligence from Antigua, to the 18th ultimo, states that the sugar making season was drawing to a close, and the yield was a most prolific one. There had been sent to England and Belgium this season, 30,000 hhds. sugar and 1,400 hhds. molasses, and about the same quantity had been shipped to the United States. The health of the Island was good.

The rector of Trinity Church, New York, estimates the whole property in its possession at $10,000,000. Judge Jay shows it to be double that amount. There is no ecclesiastical corporation in England that has so much wealth in its possession; and it is questionable if another similar church organization in the world possesses so great an amount of moneyed means, and yet in moral depravity New York probably stands next to Paris.

The correspondent of the *Times* says he is credibly informed that the French army buried 23,000 men in the Crimea this winter alone. Exclusive of that enormous item our losses and theirs are very nearly in propotion. Out of 200,000 men they lost more than 40,000. In our army of 97,000 men we lost upwards of 20.000. Of course neither French nor English ever had such a number together at any one time; these figures relate to the total number of men landed from time to time in the enemy's country.

CANADA.

North Wentworth.

One would imagine, judging from the amount of space devoted to the discussion of the political interests of the County of Wentworth by several of our contemporaries, ☞ that it embraced the whole of Canada at present fenced in. ☜ In reality it is a very *small County* both politically and numerically. Though intensely radical, it was delighted at seeing Mr. Spence turn in with such an extraordinary political bedfellow as Sir Allan MacNab; and though it first sent him to oppose Mr. Hincks in Parliament, it secondly—with but a few weeks intervening—sent him not only to become Mr. Hincks's whitewasher, but the whitewasher of his whitewashers. A County which can act in this way, is, in hour humble judgment, about the very worst possible field whereupon to test public opinion. Mr. Spence may be returned for it again; and if he should be his certificate of character will be exceedingly valueless. It will simply be the evidence of a set of characterless politicians in favour of a man of their own stamp. Should Mr. Notman be elected, it will at least be an evidence, that radicals can *sometimes* withstand the temptations of truckling to a Minister, and of selling their "platforms" for petty offices. For the ☞ Coalition Government was a vast pawnbroker's shop, for the pledging of reform platforms; and the "homogeneous" arrangement is but a new co-partnery, with Philip Vankoughnet added to it, for the sale of the seedy articles. ☜—*Colonist.*

Double Majorities.

A correspondent of the *Globe* asks the following pertinent questions:—

Was the vote of £50,000 to build public buildings at Quebec as the permanent capital of the Province, *a Government measure?*

If so, were not Messrs. Inspector General Cayley, Att'y Gen'l Macdonald, Sol. Gen'l Smith, Receiver Gen'l Morrison, and Post Master General Spence, bound to support it or resign?

If so, did not Messrs. Angus Morrison, Stevenson, McCann, Bowes, Chilholm, Conger. Church, Lyon, Roblin, Robinson, and Yeilding, in voting against this Government measure, vote a want of confidence in the Government?

If so, have not the Government lost the confidence of Upper Canada—having only *two votes* supporting them and *forty-six* against them?

If so, will they resign?

If not, does it not *seem* that the Upper Canada Ministry intend to administer the Government and *carry their measures*, even should *every Upper Canada vote* be against them?

Cabinet Ministers Denounced.

We understand, and from authority we can rely on, that Messrs. Drummond, Cartier, Cauchon and Lemieux, were denounced from the altar of the Roman Catholic Cathedral here, on Sunday morning last, for the course they thought proper to pursue in their places in Parliament on the *Separate School question* and on the *Catholic Bequests*, or *Ecclesiastical Incorporations Bill.* The denunciation was in the shape of a letter from Bishop Charbonnel, which was read by the officiating Priest, and is, we are told, to be read in every Church in the Bishops's diocese. It created a great sensation, we are informed, in the Church, more especially as it not only denounced the Gentlemen we have named, some, if not all of whom, were present, but it went so far as to say that they should not receive absolution.—*Toronto Colonist.*

Brockville and Pembroke Railroad.

We have much pleasure in informing our leaders throughout these United Counties, that the Counties Council, which terminated its labours last Saturday, has decided, as far as it is concerned, that the municipalities should go on with the construction of the road themselves. The Municipality of Brockville has already signified its desire to do so; and Elizabethtown which had postponed coming to a decision until it had heard what course Lanark and Renfrew had adopted, will immediately follow in their footsteps. A meeting of the Directors took place yesterday at Brockville, to, take into consideration, with the committees appointed on behalf of the municipalities, the immediate prosecution of the work. If no unforeseen difficulty ensues, and we anticipate none, an immense amount of work can yet be done this fall. A sufficient quantity of iron can be delivered before the close of navigation at Brockville and Smith's Falls, so that rails can be laid down very early next spring, and we have not the least doubt but the cars will be running to Perth and Smith's Falls or Carleton Place by July or August, 1857.

The Municipalities by adopting this course, will have a road built in every way answering the purpose intended, for at least one-half the cost that Messrs Sykes, DeBergue & Co., or Mr. Moore, were to receive. The three Municipalities have at their command debentures equal in amount to £387,000 which amount it is correctly ascertained will complete the road to Arnprior and Perth. It is not however the intention of the parties interested to continue operations at Arnprior; on the contrary arrangements can so be effected without again calling upon the Municipalities, to carry on the work, as originally intended, to Pembroke.—*Perth Standard.*

Fire in Collingwood.

We regret to learn that a serious fire occurred in Collingwood, on the morning of Friday last, the 4th instant, by which the foundry and machine works of Messrs. Fensome & Co., were consumed. The fire broke out about three o'clock in the morning, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The whole of the contents of the building, among which were two or three plaining machines were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,500, and was uninsured.

Fire in Brockville.

The Brockville *Monitor* gives the particulars of a disastrous fire in that town on the 1st inst. It broke out about one o'clock A.M., and seems to have originated in the tin shop of Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Buell, lost his cut-stone block on Main Street, and two wooden buildings on Apple Street total loss £2,500: insured for £1,000.

Mr. Donaldson lost three wooden stores worth about £500: insured for £250.

Mr. Johnston lost in goods and breakage at least £300: no insurance.

Messrs. Griffin & Co. saved, we believe, nearly all their goods. Loss chiefly caused by removal and stealing. Insured for £600 which may possibly cover the loss.

Mr. R. Fitzsimmons' loss consists in the injury done to his building, and the removal of his goods and furniture. Loss to the will be at least £100: covered by insurance.—Loss in goods and furniture £200: no insurance.

Mr. G. Hutcheson's loss was solely caused by the removal of his goods, and stealing. Must be at least £350 or £400. Covered by insurance.

Mr. A. M'Kee's loss was caused by the removal of his furniture. Full insurance.

Mr. Brooks lost the greater part of his stock and all his tools: total loss £600: covered by insurance for £300.

Mr. Sampson Wright lost a part of his clothes and furniture, and nearly $200 in money. No insurance watches and account books all saved.

Mr. Cook lost part of his furniture and stock. No insurance.

Messrs. Chidester and Bro., Dentists, lost a part of their tools and stock, and a sum of money since found and restored to them.—Loss at least £100: no insurance. Mr. J. Buell, Barrister, has also been a loser, but to what extent we cannot say.

Secretary's Office.

Toronto, 5th July, 1856.

His Excellency the Governor General, has been pleased to grant Licenses to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery to the following persons, viz:

William Albert Castleman, of Williamsburgh Esquire, A. M. and M. D.

John Thomas McKenzie, of Toronto, Esq., M. B.

Robert Fowler, of Markham, Esquire, Surgeon, and

Thomas John York, formerly of Innisville, in the County of Lanark, Esquire, M. D.

Depopulation of Lower Canada.—The Montreal papers report that the Rev. Mons. Perault Catholic Priest, in the course of a sermon preached at Montreal, the other day stated that during the month of May last, two thousand six hundred French Canadians had left Montreal for the United States, whither, he added, they go for employment with the intention of becoming citizens.—The sermon in the course of which the statement occurred, was preached to the members of St. Jean Baptiste Society; and after it was over the rev. gentleman gave from the hustings what he considered the causes and the remedy of this deplorable state of affairs.—*Hamilton Banner.*

Mr. Gould, M. P.'s, Sale at Uxbridge.—Not the sale of the honourable member for the North Riding of the County of Ontario in *propria persona*—but some neat little villa lots in the prosperous little town of Uxbridge came off on Tuesday the 1st instant, and produced him the smart sum of $10,775 There were altogether 62 lots sold; prices ranged from £200 down to £33, and one small parcel sold £15 15s. The purchasers were mostly persons living in Uxbridge and the immediate vicinity. Refreshments were provided on the ground, but no liquor stronger than lemon syrup was come-at-able.—*Whitby Reporter.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrival of the "Baltic."

New York, July 7.

The steamer *Baltic* arrived at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. She left Liverpool at 1 p.m., on the 25th.

Biglar, Athya & Co., report an advance at Mark Lane Market, June 23, of 2s a 3s per quarter on Wheat, and 1s per barrel on Flour at the Liverpool Market on the 24th. The advance demanded by holders checked business. Sales of Wheat made at an advance of 1d a 2d on the Friday previous.—Red quoted at 9s 10d a 11s; White 10s 8d a 11s 5d. Flour in good demand. Large arrivals of Breadstuffs since Friday. Beef very dull. No transactions in Pork. Tallow in good demand; 48s for North American.

Latest.—Liverpool, 1 p.m., June 25.—Wheat and Flour quiet; some enquiry for prime quallities. Flour at full prices. Indian Corn dull.

London Money Market easier. Consols for account 94⅞ a 94⅞.

A London paper thus surmises about American relations: "Judging from the country newspapers we should say the country is delighted with the turn the American question has taken, and it is surprising how much the public has been enlightened on the subject by the cheap press—every paper of that class having devoted itself to a rational exposition of our American difficulties.—The country also appears pleased with the nomination of Mr. Buchanan." To this a Liverpool Correspondent adds that the feeling on American affairs has now subsided so much as to have no unsettled effect on the market, although several leading papers keep on grumbling.

The *Times* urges on Britain to hurry on the settlement of the Central American question before Mr. Buchanan is President.

The Emperor of Russia has constructed a new Cabinet, including Gortschakoff, Lansker, Osten-Sacken, and Orloff.

Advices from Constantinople confirm the statement, that the Russians had demolished the fortifications of Reni and Ismail.

The Turks recall the declaration of Clarendon, that these fortifications should not be injured.

Italy.—The refugees in Modena, Reggio, Parma, and Tuscany, intend to presen' an address to count Cavour, and have struck a medal in his honour.

It is current that the Sardinian Government has issued a note in reply to that of Austria. The former denies the impulation of fostering a revolution, but expresses a fear that it may break out, if existing Governments do not place themselves at the head if the Italian nationalities.

Central American Question.

What, can we do to end these troublesome disputes one way or the other? To abrogate the treaty of 1850 would not, as some have supposed, diminish—it would only increase our difficulties; for previous to the treaty we had pretensions more extensive and more vehemently disputed by the United States than those which the treaty left us. Our simple and straightforward course is this: To throw aside all past correspondence and make a friendly proposal to the United States, consistent with all we have hitherto done and stated, but as consistent as we can make it with American interests. To be clear we should propose, first, to make the town now called Greytown, at the mouth of the river San Juan, a free and independent town; secondly, to assign a legitimate extent of territory to the Musquito Indians, and place them equally under our protection and that of the United States; or, if the manner in which the United States persist in viewing Indians is not compatable with our own, let the United States point out any other mode of duly protecting these Indians which does not grant any exclusive rights or privileges to Great Britain. Tirdly let us leave the real conditon and and position of the Bay Islands to arbitrators Fourthly, let us declare that we do not extend our possessions in British Honduras beyond their limits in 1850, and claim from the United States recognition of those possessions as they existed in 1850. A proposal of this kind would probably terminate the negotiations. If it did not the United States must desire a quarrel with us; and we must brave that, quarrel, for it would be equally ignomenious and useless to attempt to escape from it.—*Times.*

Movements of the British North American Fleet.

The London *Times* of June 17th says:—Her Majesty's ship *Nile* 91, Captain Munday, left Spithead yesterday afternoon under steam and sail for North America.

The steamship *Taurus*, Captain George R. Langlands, recently taken up for the transport service of government and numbered 23. arrived at Woolwich yesterday morning from Liverpool, for the immediate shipment of shot and ammunition for Quebec and Halifax. The storing of the magazine, which is to be as spacious as the accommodation of the ship will admit, is to be commenced forthwith, and during the interim the embarkation of gun carriages, shot and tower stores, dedding &c., will be carried out when she will be moored in the stream for the transfer of the ammunition which is deposited in the floating magazines, and she will most probably be ready for sea before the end of the month.

The steam squadron sailed from Falmouth on Friday, the following under sealed orders, viz:—Imperious, 51, Captain Watson, C.B., with the Victor, Ringdove and Intrepid, double funnel despatch boats, and the others on a cruise, comprising the Wanderer, Pioneer, Mohawk and Lapwing, single funnel despatch boats, and the Starling, Drake, Beaver and Janus, gunboats. These vessels had all been fully stored and provisioned for sea.

The Eugenie, sailing transport left Liverpool for Cork on Sunday. At Cork she will embark troops of the line and sail for Halifax.

The London *News*, of June 16, says:—We are enabled to state that there is no truth whatever in the report that any increase of naval force on the North American station has either been made or is at present contemplated. The ships that have recently been ordered out will simply replace others that are returning home quite unfit for longer service. The most stringent instructions have we believe gone from the Admiralty to Admiral Fanshaw, to avoid on his part and that of the British Captains under his command any collision with the naval forces of the United States. A competent British squadron has, however, been ordered to Greytown, where the United States government has lately despatched three of those large ships of war which the Americans call frigates.

The London *Times*, of June 18, reports:—The steaming vessel African arrived yesterday morning off Woolwich dockyard, and landed a cutter lifeboat, 23 feet in length, which has been lately built at Sheerness, on an iproved system; it is said to be impossible to capsize it. An American metalic patent beat on a similar principle has been recently received at Woolwich. It is intended, shortly to put these boats through a course of trial in competition, in the presence of the Lords of Admiralty and the naval authorities of the dockyards, so as to test their efficiency.

The screw steamship Assistance is undergoing repairs at Liverpool, whence she will proceed in a few days with troops to Canada.

The crew of the paddlewheel steamsloop Virago, 6, were paid wages at Plymouth on Friday and she was appointed to sail yesterday for the Pacific.

Her Majesty's screw sloop Harrier, 17, Commander Derriman, will be undocked this morning at Portsmouth, after an extensive refit, and expects orders to proceed forthwith for Halifax.

Russia.

Todtleben, the Russian Engineer.—A Russian engineer officer, who dined in my company last night, told us some interesting facts connected with the siege, which showed that there is the usual jealousy between the various branches of the Russian service which exists in our own. Todtleben, who is now at Cronstadt, where he was summoned to superintend the defences, never could get men enough from Prince Gortschakoff to carry out his plans. The Russian engineers, says Todtleben, always predicted that the fall of the place would begin to be accomplished whenever they were obliged to abandon their counter approaches, and that the exact moment of its occurrence then became a matter of calculation. The capture of the Cemetery of the Quarantine by the French was regarded by the Russian General as a symptom of decadence, and he succeeded in inducing Gortschakoff to assault the French on three successive nights, in the hope of driving them out and recovering their lost ground; but these attempts failed, although the contest was so fierce that on the last night the works changed hands nine times, and the General would not renew the fight. The last attack cost them 1,200 men. Todtleben is not regarded as an engineer of scientific attainments or originallity of idea by officers of his own branch of the service, but he is admitted to possess great audacity, vigour and enterprise.—Their idols are officers whose names we

never heard before. As a proof of the pressure of the siege upon the army, I was assured by an engineer officer that he had only twenty men allowed him to make the road to the Belbek from the north side. The bridge across that river is made of oak, which was brought into the Crimea with infinite pains and labour, and at an enormous expense.

There is to be a railway from Moscow to Odessa, with branches to Nicolaieff. Perekop, and Sebastopol. The Common remark now is,—"Where would you have been last year if we had a railroad?" They evidently expect great results from their iron ways, but I regret to say that their eyes are turned rather to the military than to the social consequences of the introduction of this system into Russia. They are intent on a new armament of their soldiery, and on the extensive introduction of the rifles with which the American manufactures are largely supplying them. The Liege rifle made by J. P. Malberbe, is their favourite weapon, but it is rather expensive, and it was not easy to obtain supplies of these during the war.—"The peace will not last—in ten years, aye, in two, we shall be very differently prepared from what we were." Like ourselves, they attribute to the valour of the private soldier, and to his intrinsic excellence, the lengthened defence of Sebasstopol, and declare that they had no general with a spark of military genius, although Menschikoff had a rapid eye, and quickness of determination, and Gortschakoff is possessed of unshaken fortitude, resolution and industry. To cheer up her soldiery and give them a little pleasant excitement after the monotony of the siege, Russia is about to organise a brisk compaign against the Circassian tribes forthwith, and the surrender of Kertch and Yenikale will enable her very speedily to march troops to Anapa, and reoccupy her old stronghold on the coast. *Apropos* of Menschikoff, here is a *storiette*:—When the news of Korniloff's death, and the circumstances attending it, was reported to him, he exclaimed—"What a fool the man was to go and stand in an embrasure in that manner." A few days after, he visited the bastion, and asked where Korniloff was hit, and to the great amusement of those who knew the story, he got into the embrasure and looked out, saying, "Oh, this is the place is it?"

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, July 9, 1856.

FLOUR, $6 @ $6½ ℔ barrel.
FALL WHEAT, 5s 2d @ 6s 4d ℔ bushel.
SPRING WHEAT, 4s 6d @ 5s.
OATS, 1s 10½d.
PEASE, 2s
PORK $7 @ $7½.
BUTTER, 7½d ℔ lb.
EGGS, 7½d ℔ dozen.
POTATOES, 2s 6d.
HAY, ℔ ton $16 @ $18.
CORDWOOD, 10s @ 11s 3d ℔ cord.

TORONTO, July 9, 1856.

FLOUR, 27s 6d @ 32s 6d ℔ barrel.
WHEAT, 7s 3d ℔ bushel.
OATS, 1s 10½d @ 2s ℔ bushel.
TIMOTHY SEED, 45s a bushel.
PEAS, 2s 1½d @ 2s 6d ℔ bushel.
RYE, 5s 2½ ℔ bushel.
POTATOES, 2s @ 3s 9d ℔ bushel.
CARROTS, 2s ℔ bushel.
BEETS, 3s 3d ℔ bushel.
TURNIPS, 2s ℔ bushel.
PORK, 41s 3d ℔ 100 lbs.
BEEF, 6d @ 7½d ℔ lb.
LAMB, 9d ℔ lb.
MUTTON, 6d @ 7½d ℔ lb.
BUTTER, fresh, 1s @ 1s 4d ℔ lb.
EGGS, 1s @ 1s 1d ℔ dozen.
WOOL, 1s @ 1s 3d ℔ lb.
CORDWOOD, 25s @ 30s ℔ load.
HAY, 70s @ 100s ℔ ton.
STRAW, 50s a 50s 6d ℔ ton.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1856.

FLOUR, $6,80 @ $7,60 ℔ barrel.
WHEAT, $1,55c. ℔ bushel.
CORN, 45 @ 47c.
OATS, 35 @ 37c.
PORK, $17.37 @ $17,50 ℔ barrel.
BEEF, hams at $11 @ $15.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST NOTE.

LOST by the undersigned this day in Newmarket, a Note of Hand for £11 0 0 Cy., given by Dr. Nash in favour of the Subscriber. I hereby caution any person against purchasing or in any way negociating the same, payment having been stopped.

GEO. B HUTCHCROFT.

Newmarket, July 9th, 1856.

BRICKS, BRICKS.

THE Subscriber is now offering for Sale at this Village 50,000 Bricks of good quality.

HENRY HARRIS,
Architect, Builder, &c.

Aurora, July 7th, 1856. 30tf

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE!

Ontario, Simcoe, & Huron RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after June 17th the Trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

LEAVE TORONTO.

Mail Train at 7 A. M., arrives at Collingwood at 11.45 A. M.

LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.

Accommodation Train at 6.00 A. M., arrives at Toronto at 10.10., A. M.

Mail Train at 3.30 P. M., arrives at Toronto at 8.00 P. M.

Mail Trains, North and South, connects daily with steamer *J. C. Morrison*, on Lake Simcoe.

Accommodation Train [North] connects on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of week with steamers *Buckeye State, Keystone State, Queen City*, and *Niagara*, one of which will leave upon the arrival of the Train for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The *Louisiana* leaves every Friday evening for Green Bay.

Mail Train from the North connects every evening with steamers *Europa* or *Champion*.

J. L. GRANT, *Superintendent.*

Toronto, June 17, 1856. 30tf

LOST NOTE.

THE Undersigned lost a Note of Hand about the first of March last. The note was given about two years ago, and was due some months past—it was made by William Hughey and John Hughey, and was given in favour of Mr. Clogwold, all of the township of Whitchurch. This is to forbid the makers of the note paying it to any one except the Undersigned. Any one finding said Note and returning it to the Subscriber will much oblige.

PETER GRAHAM.

Aurora, Whitchurch, June 20th, 1856. 28w3

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscriber has just received and is now opening out a large stock of British and American Hardware, Carpenters Tools, &c.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Golden Syrup, which he is selling at the lowest remunerative prices.

D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Hhds Porto Rico, Cuba, Muscavado, Sugar, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

60 Boxes of choice Brands Tea, consisting of Young Hyson, Souchong, Imperial and Gunpowder, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Kegs American Nails, of the best Brand, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

15 Barrels Golden Syrup, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Boxes Glass (German) just arrived, and for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Kegs Pine White Lead, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

10 Barrels Elephant Oil, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

5 Barrels Raw Linseed and 5 bbls Boiled Linseed Oil, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

1 Box of the famous Washeta Stone for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

20 Cwt. of Rice, a superior article, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

ROWLAND'S Mill Saws and Murley Saws, for sale by the Subscriber,

D. SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, June 25, 1856. 28

FARMERS READ THIS!

AND THINK TWICE

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

The cheapest Grocery in Newmarket is

Charles J. Burnie's,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MR. JAMES FORSYTH'S HOTEL,

Where you will find the best selected and most varied

STOCK OF GROCERIES

Kept by any one north of Toronto, such as:

Teas, Sugars, Coffees,
Tobacco (Plug & fine cut,)
Barley, Rice, Oatmeal,
Nuts, Oranges,
Pepper Sauce,
Bottled Pickles,
Soda Biscuits,
Cheese, Crackers,
Baking Powder,
Soap, Candles,
And every description of Spices.

Which articles having been purchased on the most advantageous terms, cannot be surpassed as to quality and lowness of price.

☞ All kinds of Farm Produce, Paper Rags, and Sheep Skins, taken in exchange. Also Cloth, Satinetts,
Tweeds, Flannel's (Plain
White & Fancy,)
Blankets,

And other articles of Home Manufacture given in exchange for

WOOL,

AND THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Allowed for the same.

CHAS. J. BURNIE.

Newmarket, 2nd June, 1856.

DR. E. C. EDMONDS,

Surgeon Dentist,

SUCCESSOR TO W. C. ADAMS, D. D. S.,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he will be staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13 and 14th of each month.
Hewitt's, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th do.
McDonald's, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd do.
J. Boddy's, Bond Head, the 23rd and 24th do.
R. Parker's Store, Clarksville, the 26th of May, July, September, November, January, and March.
Henry Stone's do., Penville, the 27th do.
W. Moore's do., Brownsville, the 28th do.
Mrs. Stead's, Lloydtown, the last do.
Mansion House, Sharon, the 18th of June, August, October, December, February, and April.
——, Queensville, the 19th do. do.,

Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession. 19yt

NEWMARKET FACTORY.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken a lease of the *NEWMARKET WOOLEN FACTORY*, And purchased the Stock in Trade, Notes, and Accounts, of Mr. Sandford Torry, the late Lessee, and that I have assumed and will pay all the debts of the said Sandford Torry, contracted on account of said Factory, and have appointed Mr. W. A. CLARK, of Newmarket, as my sole Agent and Manager of the Factory.

URIAL TORRY.

WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the public, that the machinery in the

NEWMARKET FACTORY

Is now in complete working order, and is prepared to do

Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing

Promptly, and in a workmanlike manner.

He will also

Manufacture Wool on Shares, or by the Yard,

On the most reasonable terms.

Farmers and Merchants will find a handsome stock at this establishment of
Cloths, Satinetts,
Tweeds, Flannels,
Blankets, Plaid dress goods,
And Shawls.

Which will be exchanged for Wool on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having secured the services of W. A. Clarke as Agent and Manager and having employed the best workmen that can be found, the subscriber hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage, which has hitherto been bestowed upon this old and deservedly popular establishment.

URIAL TORRY.

Newmarket, June 4th, 1856. 1f-25

DR. PYNE,

INFORMS the Public *that on and and after the first of May*, he will be found (when not absent on professional duty,) at his *Dwelling House, on Lydia Street*, opposite the Woollen Factory Newmarket.

April 30th, 1856. 20tf

Columbus H. Green,

BARRISTER, &c., 57 King-Street (East), Toronto. 1y

Dr. Hackett,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Accoucher, &c., Newmarket. 1

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS can be had at the Society's prices upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel Newmarket.

April 8, 1856. 17

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE Undersigned having commenced the above business, lately carried on by *Mr. W. Wallis*, would solicit the patronage of all those wishing to purchase

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

as he intends to sell as

CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER,

than any similar establishment in Newmarket. The work being executed under his own eye he will warrant it to be of a substantial kind.

☞ Custom work done on the shortest notice.

T. H. KEOUGH.

Newmarket, May 28, 1856. 24m3

OYSTER SALOON.

A. M. HALL

BEGS leave to announce to the public, that his

SALOON, ON MAIN-STREET,

Is now fitted up in the most comfortabl style, where he will always be glad to supply his patrons with

FRESH OYSTERS,

Prepared to suit the varied taste of the million and at most reasonable rates.

Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,

NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the public in general, that he has received the greater part of his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

which he purposes selling at the lowest remunerating prices. In Ladies' dress material in particular, the selection will be found in good taste, and adapted to the requirements of the season. The following embraces a part of the Stock, viz.:

Plain and Fancy Poplins,
do. do. Bareges,
Alma Checks, and Robe Dresses,
Plain & Figured Glace, and Gros de Naples,
Summer de Laines,
do. Cashemeres,
Printed Muslins,
Swiss Ginghams,
Brilliants,
Shawls,
Parasols,
Straw Bonnets,
Laces,
Ribbons,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,

Gentlemen's Hats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

Including London made Pickles and Sauces.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Crockery,

HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS,

Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 22tf.

FOR SALE.

A very eligible dwelling House in the Village of Newmarket. It is well situated in the best part of the Village, and has a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate two families. Terms liberal.

For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

May 14, 1856. 22tf

STEAMERS

ZIMMERMAN & PEERLESS,

CONNECTING AT NIAGARA WITH ERIE & ONTARIO R. R.,

WILL on and after Thursday May 22nd 1856, leave Toronto TRI-DAILY, for Niagara, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

Leaves Toronto at 7 00 a. m.
" " 12 00 noon.
and at 4 00 p. m.

Connecting at Niagara with Trains on Erie and Ontario Railroad for Suspension Bridge, Clifton House, Chippawa, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Steamer ZIMMERMAN will leave Browne's Wharf, foot of Church Street.

Steamer PEERLESS will leave from Wharf foot of Yonge Street.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Purser on board, or of

R. ARNOLD,
Agent, at the New York Central Railroad Office, Front Street, Toronto.

GEORGE B. REDFIELD,
Superintendent,

Toronto, May 22, 1856.

ROBERT BRODIE,

Carpenter and Builder,

WATER-STREET, NEWMARKET.

R. B. thankful for past liberal patronage, would remind his old customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to take contracts and execute all descriptions of work in the above branches with punctuality and economy.

Materials for building furnished when required.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber, kept on hand.

Dec. 12, 1855. 1tf

100 NAGG'S PATENT PLOUGHS on hand at $20 each.

J. WALTON, & Co.

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Establishment so long and favourably conducted by R. H. SMITH, Esq., and is now opening out a *LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF*

NEW GOODS

OF THIS

SPRING'S IMPORTATIONS,

Of the *LATEST STYLES*, adapted to the season and the wants of the community—among which will be found a good selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASHMERES, DOE SKINS, &c.,

Boots, Shoes, & Gaiters,

Of American Manufacture,

For Ladies, Misses, Mens and Boys, well worthy of an inspection. Children's Fancy and Dunstable

HATS, STRAW BONNETS, & RIBBONS

Of the latest Parisian, English and and American Fashions, in great variety.

AMERICAN TOOLS

Of the celebrated Rochester make,

With Philadelphia and Flint's Mill and Mulley *SAWS.*

Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Band and Swedes IRON. ALSO STEEL

Of the different kinds required by Blacksmiths.

TEAS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C,

To which particular attention is invited.

PAPER HANGINGS & WILLOW-WARE

In endless variety.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Made under his own personal inspection, by experienced workmen, in the most

FASHIONABLE STYLE,

On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crape, Tuscan, Straw, and

FANCY BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, SILK CAPES, &c.

Millinery made to Order, in the best manner and on short notice.

M. W. B. Invites an inspection of his stock of Goods, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage, with which his predecessor was so liberally favored.

M. W. BOGART.

Newmarket, April 17, 1856. 19tf

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT

MANUFACTORY.

HOLLAND LANDING.

CALL and examine our Stock of Implements before you purchase elsewhere, which consists of:

REAPING ND MOWING MACHINES,
THRASHING MACHINES,
SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS,
PLOUGHS, TURNIP DRILLS,
STRAW CUTTERS,
ONE HORSE STEEL HOES,
HORSE RAKES, &C., &C.

These machines are all warranted to be made of the best material.

J. WALTON, & CO.

Holland Landing, April 22, 1856. 19y1

A SELECTED

LIST OF LANDS

For Sale.

Township of Melancthon.

3rd Range: Lots No. 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268. (West of T. & S. Road) 58 acres each. - - - - 406 acres.

4th Range: Lots No. 252, 254, 255, 256 257, 258, 259, 260, (West of T. & S. Road) 50 acres each. - - - 400 acres.

8th Range: Lots No. 22 and 23. N. E. of T. & S. Road, 100 acres each. - - - 200 acres.

4th. Concession: Lots No. 21, W. 1-2 22, S. E. 1-4 7, (old survey,) together - - - 350 acres.

Township of Artemesia.

3rd Range: Lots No. 30, 36, 37, S. of Durham Road, 79 acres each. - - - 228 acres.

Township of Holland.

2nd Concession: Lots No. 20 & 21, West of T. and S. Road, 12 acres cleared with house and barn, 45 acres each. - - 90 acres

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

Jan'y 22, 1856. 6tf

F. W. BATHRICK

INFORMS the Public that he has made arrangements with the celebrated firm of

SMALL & ADDISON,

By means of which he can furnish

PIANOES, MELODEONS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Cheap.

Also MUSIC, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c., &.

Newmarket, May 1, 1856. 20tf

FOR SALE.

VILLAGE LOTS 7 and 8 on Gorham-st., in the Village of Newmarket, on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, *Newmarket.*

May 31. 1856. 25tf

Eccles, Carroll & Doyle,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery &c., Toronto. 1y1

SPRING FASHIONS!

IN

Bonnets, Mantillas, Dresses, &c.

MISS MAGUIRE,

Grateful for past Patronage, respectfully Solicits an Inspection of her Spring Stock of *Millinery*, consisting in part of

New and Appropriate Styles in
Silk, Satin, and Lace Capes,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Children's White and
Coloured Hats,
Bonnet Shapes,
Very Rich Feathers,
Wire Frames,
Flowers,
Straw Trimming,
White and Coloured Rushes,
Morning and Dress Caps, &c., &c.

All of which she will sell for a very small advance for *Cash*. Money returnd cheerfully if goods are not suitable.

CAPE AND DRESS FEATHERS

For Sale.

All ordered work done at the *Lowest Price.*

Newmarket. April 24, 1856. 19tf

SOMETHING NEW.

THE GEORGE HAWLEY

PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE,

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Aurora.

It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Invention and Patent.

The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labour of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.

Aurora, April 11th, 1856. 18m3

Particularly

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his his Friends Neighbours, and the Public generally in and around the

VILLAGE OF AURORA.

For the patronage extended to him, would beg leave to inform all who may desire to purchase

Goods Suitable for the Season,

That he is now opening an assortment which it is hoped will give satisfaction, with regard to

QUALITY AND PRICES,

To all who may favour him with a call.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or

PRODUCE,

B. PEARSON.

N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.

Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 2tf

STOVE WAREHOUSE,

NEWMARKET,

NEXT DOOR TO J. MILLARD, MAIN-STREET.

G. MORTIMORE

WOULD return thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him, and would respectfully announce that he has just received *a large assortment* of

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

OF THE NEWEST PATERNS,

which he intends to dispose of for Cash, and on short credit, at Toronto prices.

In connection with the above will be found *a general assortment* of

TIN, COPPER, ZINCK AND SHEET IRON-WARE,

Always on hand, or made to order.

Job Work

In all its branches done on short notice and with neatness. Terms moderate.

Newmarket, Dec. 12th, 1855. 1y1

WM. ADAMS,

Builder and House Carpenter,

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to contract for the erection of all kinds of Buildings.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.

Work done in the most approved style and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.

A good supply of Sash, Window Blinds and Doors, constantly on hand.

☞ Residence—Water-Street, near the Railroad, Newmarket.

Dec. 7, 1855. 1y1

A. Boultbee.

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Newmarket. 1y

GEO. HUGHES,

BROWNSVILL,

INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for

Cheapness and Variety

He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

SUGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCOS,
RICE, &c., &c.
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS,
BEAVER AND
BROAD CLOTHS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

LADY'S BONNETS,

CIRCULAR CAPES, &c., &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ROCHESTER TOOLS,

And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Contry Merchants.

A GENERAL TAILORING & MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with the above.

Brownsville, King, Jan'y 2d, 1856. 4tf

FARM FOR SALE.

Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King,

200 ACRES,

BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED;

A Beautiful stream of water runs through the Farm—which is within

SIX MILES OF AURORA,

On the Line of the Northern Rail Road.

TERMS are moderate and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly Instalments.

Enquire of
A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

February 20th, 1856, 10tf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is about increasing his STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and continues to offer all in his line at the New York prices.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At publisher's prices at

NIXON'S *Book Store.*

Thomas Nixon

Keeps on hand a first rate article of TEA, which he will sell at the lowest remunerating profit.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

A supply of Fresh Fish can be had weekly at the Subscriber's Store, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Main-Street, New market.

THOMAS NIXON.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of Groceries, comprising a choice selection of *Black and Green Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.*

THOMAS NIXON.

Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a

Large and excellent assortment of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been procured on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also on hand a large and good supply of **Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,** &c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT & SHOE

Establishment,

At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customer's work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

WILSON REID & CO.

Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 28 in the Eighth Concess'on of Whitchurch containing 200 acres. Ten acres are cleared and seeded down. There is on it a good log house, a quantity of good pine, and a valuable cedar swamp, and it is most advantageously watored.

For Terms enquire of Robt. Heasty adjoining lot, or apply to

A. BOULTBEE.
Solicitor, &c., Newmarket.

January 21, 1856. 6tf

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Sharon and the surrounding country, that he has now opened a

New Gentleman's Tailoring Establishment,

A few doors South of James Wilson's old stand in Sharon,

And as the business is superintended by himself personally, he feels confident of giving ample satisfaction.

☞ All work warranted as to neatness and durability.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit.

W. J. PRENTICE.

Sharon, Feb,y 7th, 1856. 8ly

AURORA

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Carriage Maker,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Aurora and Vicinity, that having commenced the above business, he is now prepared to furnish Carriages of every style and finish on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

ALSO

An assortment kept constantly on hand. The best imported timber used.

Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856. 8y1

ALFRED BERRY, PAINTER,

AURORA.

AN ACROSTIC.

After years spent in toiling and tasking my brain;
Looking forward with hope, not to labour in vain,
From the fruits of my labor, in learning my trade,
Recompense I now seek for the progress I've made;
Endeavouring to give satisfaction to all
Desirous of favouring me with a call.

But first to the public I should like to make known,
Especially the friends of Aurora, my home,
Recently established, in Aurora I'm found,
Ready to attend to the public around; [carriage,
You then who want painting done, house, sign, or

Please call at Aurora, that prosperous village,
And test the ability of the painter whose name
Initials of each of these lines will proclaim;
Not boasting but telling the work I can do,
Those which I have mentioned, ornamental work to;
Each shall be promptly and well executed,
Reasonable charges, and all parties suited.

Acting with honour, justice and honesty,
Upright in dealings, this is my policy,
Requesting the public to give me a share
Of their patronage, which will be seen to with care,
Receiving fair prices for the value I give,
And follow the maxim, "to live and let live."

Aurora April 16, 1856. 18y1

CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

George F. Giles,

BEGS to inform the trade and others, that he has taken part of MR. BERRY'S Paint Shop, in this Village, where he is prepared to trim

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

In all Styles of Fashion, and by constant attention to business, hopes to gain a share of public patronage.

Aurora, Feb. 13th, 1856. 9

HENRY HARRIS,

CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.,

Aurora.

BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work,

Plain or Ornamental,

In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

House Joinery made to order on the shortest notice.

Aurora, Jan'y 21, 1856. 6

PIANO FOR SALE.

A GOOD Second Class Piano Forte for sale. cheap. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

F. W. BATHRICK.

Newmarket, April 24, 1856. 19tf

DONALD SUTHERLAND

Begs to inform his customers and the Public, that he has now received his

SPRING SUPPLIES

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHICH FOR

CHEAPNESS VARIETY

AND NOVELTY OF FASHION,

Cannot be surpassed.

All Goods marked in plain figures and one price strictly adhered to.

The Stock consists inpart of

FRENCH MERINOES, PRINTED DELAINES,
" DELAINES, " COBOURGS,
" BAREGES,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
PARASOLS.

Also a large quantity of

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

CARPETS AND DAMASK,

BONNETS AND STRAW GOODS.

WEST ENGLAND, FRENCH
AND GERMAN BROADCLOTHS,
BLACK AND COLORED
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS,
TWEEDS, SUMMER COATINGS,
BEDFORD AND WINDSOR
TROWSER CORDS, AMERICAN
SATINETTS, DRILS, &C.
NEW STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY
SILK VESTINGS,
WHITE AND FIGURED
MARSIELLES,
SARDINIAN CHECK SILK
CRAVATS, BEAUFORT
OPERA TYES.

A large assortment of

MEN'S & BOY'S CLOTHING

ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON, made up in his own Establishment, of the LATEST STYLE AND FIT, under the direction of an experienced Cutter.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CARPENTERS TOOLS,
CROCKERY,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

Of every description, always on hand.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

Given for Produce in Exchange for Goods.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

Newmarket, April 15, 1856. 18tf

LIME.

THE Undersigned has always on hand and for sale a LARGE STOCK of LIME of the BEST QUALITY.

All orders to be addressed to the undersigned, or to *Wm. Laidlaw*, Holland Landing.

HENRY BACON.

Holland Landing, Dec. 12, 1855. 1y1.

Dr. Hackett

HAS *Removed* to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne.

Newmarket, May 7th, 1856. 21y1

POETRY.

I CAN'T MAKE UP MY MIND.

It's really very shocking, but
I'm now just forty-five,
And here I am not married yet—
A fact as I'm alive!
And though there's lots of girls about
And some to suit I find,
I don't know how it is I'm sure—
I can't make up my mind.

Miss Jones—she's *too* particular;
I very plainly see
That if I stayed out late at night
She'd take away the key;
Miss Brown is *rather* more the thing—
She's tender, soft and kind;
But still there's something and—in short,
I can't make up my mind.

Miss Brown perhaps I might think of,
But *there* I have some doubt;
They say if thwarted she will sit
At home all day and pout.
Miss Smith would be a better spec,
Her purse, *I've heard's* well lined,
But then she squints. Oh, dear! I cant—
I *can't* make up my mind,

Miss Julia has a wicked eye,
Would any heart inflame,
But when we took a walk one day,
I found out she was *lame*.
There's Sally who, inviting me,
With her I went and dined;
But gracious me to see her *eat!*—
I *can't* make up my mind.

Now full of smiles there's Fanny,
Who would I think give hope,
Only I've an awful fear
She never uses soap.
Once I thought of Dinah, but
'Tis said she never shined,
And to have a stupid wife,
I can't make up my mind.

What shall I do?—or how decide?
How awkward is this doubt!
I know their thinking all the while,
What is the man about.
I'll go at once, the question pop—
To little faults be blind;
I'm off—yet stay—I can't, *I cant*—
I CAN'T make up my mind.

AN UNFORTUNATE BACHELOR.

KNICK-KNACKS.

What burns to keep a secret? Sealing wax, to be sure.

The following notice was affixed to a shop in Leeds:—"This Ouse 2 Lett—Hinquir Necks Doar."

What is that which Adam never saw, never possessed, and yet gave to each of his children? Parents.

To endeavour to work upon the vulgar with fine sense, is like attempting to hew blocks of marble with a razor.

"What can we do for Italy?" Louis Napoleon puts this question, and *Punch* makes this answer—"take your leg out of the boot!"

"Landlord," said an exquisite, "can you enable me to realize from your culinary stores the pleasures of a few dulcet murphies, rendered innoxious by igneous martyrdom!" He asked for baked potatoes.

WHAT THEY WANT.—"Im afraid you will come to want," said an old lady to her daughter. "I have come to want already," was the reply; "I want a nice young man."

A clergyman was censuring a young lady for tight lacing. "Why," replied the miss "you would not surely recommend loose habits to your parishioners." The clergyman smiled.

The following is recommended as a reading exercise:—"I saw five brave maids, sitting upon five broad beds, braiding broad braids; I said to these five brave maids, sitting on five broad beds, braiding broad braids: 'Braid broad braids, brave maids.'"

JUVENILE EXULTATION.—The other day a small boy came tearing around the corner, with his rags flourishing in the breeze, his face smeared with molasses, and a shingle flourishing in his hand, while he was shouting to another boy about the size of a pepper box, who stood about a quarter of a mile down the street:—"Oh, Bill! get as many boys as ever you can, and as many shingles as ever you can, and come up the street around the corner as soon as ever you can, for there's a great big large hogsitt of 'lasses busted onto the pavement—busted all to smash!"

RIDDLE.—It was done when it was begun; it was done when it was half done; and yet it was'nt done when it was finished. Now what was it? Of course you can't guess! Will this do? "Timothy Johnstone courts Susannah Dunn." It was Dunn when it was begun; it was Dunn when it was half done; and yet it was'nt Dunn when it was done; for it was Johnstone.

A quaker lately poped the question to a fair quakeress: "Hum—yea and verily, Penelope, the spirit urgeth and moveth me wonderfully to beseech thee to cleave unto me, flesh of my flesh and bone of my bone."

What Roman General do the ladies ask for in leap year?—Marius (marry-us.)

What is the prettiest lining for a bonnet?—A sweet face.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CANADA.

THE "COLONIST,"

(DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY,)

ENJOYS a circulation inferior to no other Newspaper in Canada, and steadily increasing at the rate of 500 Subscribers per month, or 6,000 per annum; being fully four times as fast as any other Canadian Newspaper; and in a short time will issue 25,000 COPIES PER WEEK.

THE DAILY "COLONIST"

Is found on almost every gentleman's breakfast table in Toronto. The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* Editions are read by all classes throughout Upper Canada,—the Clergy, the Merchant, and the Farmer, as well as at the fireside of the Backwoodsman, thousands upon thousands of whom receive the NEWS OF THE WEEK, or WEEKLY "COLONIST." No other journal in Canada has so respectable and at the same time so universal a circulation. The wholesale and retail Dealer, the Forwarder, and Professional Man the Artisan, and those seeking employment, will find it to their interests to advertise in a Newspaper which is certain to reach the highest as well as the humblest classes.

Every advertisement which appears in the *Colonist* passes through all the Editions, and is seen BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF READERS!!!

☞ N. B.—To accommodate a large class of Advertisers, Notices of Houses, Situations of Servants Wanted, not exceeding Four Lines each, will be published at 1s. 3d. per Insertion, or 5s. 9d. per week.

Merchants and others Advertising by the year, will be charged at the same *Low Rates* as by the United States papers.

THOMPSON & CO., Publishers.

Toronto, August, 1855.

THE LEADER.

LITTLE MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO, the Proprietor of the *Leader*, without having canvassed for party support—without having established any intermediate agencies for the enlistment of public patronage—without having covenanted before hand for the co-operation of a single individual either in public or private life, announced his intention of publishing a first-class political Journal. The bitterness, the personal as well as the political animosity which characterised Party journalism throughout the Province, led him to anticipate that a newspaper which should introduce a new era in the political literature of the Province by discussing public questions solely on their merits—by discarding personalities, unless when these were unavoidable—by assuming to storm, the citadel of public opinion by argument rather than by appeals to passion and prejudice, could not fail to win its way into favor and influence with an intelligent community. Taking a retrospect from the present stand-point, the proprietor feels that he can congratulate himself on the realization of the highest anticipations. Only a few months after the journal was published, the readiness with which the public supported it justified an enlargement. A few months more, and he found himself warranted in increasing the issue of the journal from a Semi-Weekly to a Daily edition.—An enlargement, both in the Daily and the Weekly, had to be made at a later date; and about 12 months ago, by the incorporation of the Daily *Patriot* with the *Leader*, another important step in advance was taken by the issue of an Evening as well as a Morning edition, along with the two Semi-Weekly and two Weekly editions. Eighteen separate issues each week were thus given from the same Press and under the same Proprietorship as that which first sent forth the Semi-Weekly bantling of 1852, to win its way to public favour.

A few months subsequently, and before the *Leader* had completed the third year of its existence, a step still more important in news-paper improvement was taken by the Proprietor. At a sacrifice which every other journal on this continent—the New York *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times*, excepted—have shrunk from, he determined on discarding the handbill system of advertising by the use of large type, displayed over a great surface, and not only occupying space which might be devoted to reading matter, but destroying that harmony in the mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms so marked a feature in English Journals as compared with those of the United States, France and Germany. Along with this plan of condensation the Proprietor made simultaneously another change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the shape of an improvement. This change it is needless to say, was the adoption of the quarto form of publication. All these changes, however, exemplified a progress in the history of journalism which the Province had never before witnessed. And how sensible the reading public were of the improvement may be gathered from the fact, that before the completion of the third year of the *Leader's* existence our paper was in the hands of FIFTEEN THOUSAND Families; and could count between ninety and a hundred thousand readers. This patronage although unprecedented in the Province—was procured by no agency save that of the voluntary co-operation of an appreciative public. The readers of the various editions of our journals have not been indifferent to the fact that we had sacrificed in some measure the patronage of the advertising community solely for their benefit, in order, in the first place, that there might be more reading matter in the paper, and in order secondly, that the taste of an intelligent people might be gratified by the introduction of important mechanical improvements.

In the Fourth year of the Journals existence we sit down to chronicle yet another step in its progress. We have already alluded to the sacrifice which we have made of advertising patronage, purely for the benefit of the reading community.—The time has come when we think the interests both of our readers and our advertisers may be advanced by an improvement altogether new in the progress of Canadian Journalism. To give proper facilities to the advertisers for display, at the same time that we jealously protect the interests of our readers by an ample record of the news of the day, is a problem which has cost some labour to solve. Whether we have succeeded, the future must in part be left to determine. Our plan is to discard the quarto form and throw open our columns for advertising display. We introduce at the same time the fine broad column of the English Daily Journals—so well suited to exhibit advertisement, and yet so well adapted to purposes of condensation when space is valuable, and it always must be in a leading political and general newspaper. With the introduction of the broad column the Proprietor determined also on improving the quality of the printing paper; and with these changes we obtain an additional space nearly equal to four of our broad colums. The tendency of our change, however is more toward mechanical excellence and perfect workmanship than toward mere enlargement. We purpose to strive to show those who follow our Leadership what can be done in the way of newspaper progress. And we have that confidence in the intelligence, the refinement, and the good taste of a Canadian community that we shall not labor in vain.

In regard to the literary Department of the journal the public are the fittest judges whether there will be corresponding improvement. On this point it is out of place to say anything.

Our journal professes to speak on behalf of the intelligence of the Province. We claim for it the character of calmly discussing questions of political and social interest; of working with and for the body of the people rather than slavishly serving a party; and of furnishing intelligence of the most valuable kind in advance of any other journal in Canada.

Subscriptions to the above papers will not be discontinued till all arrears are paid and ordered to be stopped, unless at the option of the Proprietor. The subscription will run on, and be payable whether taken out of the Post Office or not, till the amount due be paid up. Money can safely be transmitted through the Post Office, and when enclosed in a letter "Registered," post-paid, and placed in the hands of any Postmaster, it will be at the risk of the Publisher. Such letters, containing money for subscriptions or advertisements, should be addressed, "JAMES BEATY," "Leader," or "Patriot," as the case may be, Office, Toronto.

All receipts for monies will be signed "ROBERT BEATY," no persons out of the office having authority to give receipts.

TERMS:

Morning Daily Edition at Five Dollars a year in Advance, otherwise Six Dollars.

Evening Edition same terms.

The Semi-Weekly Edition or United Empire. Published every Tuesday and Friday Mornings, at Three Dollars, in Advance; when not so paid, Three-and-a-Half Dollars.

The Weekly Leader, Published every Wednesday Morning, at One Dollar a Year, strictly in advance or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

The Weekly Patriot also Published every Wednesday, at the same rate, One Dollar per Annum or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

HOGAN'S PRIZE ESSAY ON CANADA.

The Subscribers have now received a supply of the above very popular publication for sale.

PRICE 1s. 3d., 8vo., SEWED.

Also, an edition with the Map, 5s; or handsomely bound in cloth, 6s. 3d.

THOMPSON & CO.,
52 King Street East.

Toronto, Dec., 13, 1855.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

TORONTO. Nov. 28, 1851.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL regrets that the satisfactory arrangement which he was enabled some time ago to effect, in reference to the mode of forwarding letters from England to Canada by first packet from Liverpool, has been withdrawn by the Imperial Authorities.

By a recent order now in force, UNPAID LETTERS cannot be forwarded to Canada by any United States Packet unless specially addressed "BY UNITED STATES PACKET." It will therefore be necessary that persons in this country, who may desire to have their weekly correspondence maintained should instruct their friends in England to address as above in the weeks served exclusively by the United States Steamers.

In the case of PREPAID LETTERS the intention of the writer as to choice of Packet will be considered by the British Post Office to have been indicated by the postage rate paid—namely 8d. Sterling for the British Packet, and 1s. 2d. Sterling when for the United States Steamer.

R. SPENCE,
Post Master General.

Toronto, 20, 1855. 1

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856.

The *Tribune* is now in the midst of its fifteenth year; Vol XV, of its weekly issue commenced on the first of September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudence, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against fortified Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate the *Tribune*; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying city like New York. The Newark *Mercury* once forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard griping, screwing avaricious employer, who was not hostile to the *Tribune*, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallability, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted and will persistently combat every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity Creed or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untiring, the *Tribune* has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficient policy of Industrial development & Internal Intercommunication whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbued, moreover with that spirit of forbearance toward our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborigines of this Continent and of peace with all which will hallow the name of Whig, the *Tribune* while surrendering no jot of its proper independence, co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpointe slave-hunting into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition when at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs preferred to defeat their own party, rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigism, only confirmed our undoubting anticipations. With no sikly lamentations, therefore for the inevitable bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter vitiation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurled suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and unite the true hearts and strong arms of the freesouled in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States which unwisely uphold it. To the success of this effort the energies of the *Tribune* will be sternly devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, the *Tribune* is now issued in quarto form DAILY (three distinct editions,) SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on a sheet 44 by 31 inches, eight ample pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily Issues (evening and morning)	29,500	copies
Semi-Weekly	14,175	"
Weekly	136,500	"
California edition	6,000	"
Total	186 175	copies

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness rendering an increase of paying readers only as indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.

The *Tribune* employs no traveling agents and sends out no papers on trust. If it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents; wish no money paid to any when the payer cannot trust him to mail or otherwise send it to us; once mailed, its safety is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often proves); but are grateful to every one who deems it a good work to obtain and forward the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for the

DAILY TRIBUNE, $6 per annum.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $3; two copies for $5; five for $11 25.

WEEKLY, $2; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $12; twenty copies TO ONE ADDRESS for $20; larger clubs, $1 each subscriber.

Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those already in it.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
No 154 Nassau-st., New York.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856 OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the *Post* take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of Thirty-four years. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object the best are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character procured, when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the *Post*.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and the lively, the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the *Post* to Fiction, Poetry and Humor.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers of the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam" &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous though refined character, are also freely given.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single Copy,	$2 00	PER ANNUM
4 Copies,	$5 00	"
8 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,)	$10 00	"
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Adddress, *always post paid*,

DEACON & PETERSON,
No 66 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

Sample numbers sent gratis when requested.

NEWS FOR FARMERS!

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the Farmers of Canada.

MANNY'S PATENT COMBINED
MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE

with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried, both in the United States and in Canada, and stands unparalled as a Combined Machine in the following points:—

Its perfect adaption *to* uneven surfaces.—Its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting. Its lightness of draft and freedom from side draft. The case and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower and *vice versa*. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, is unsurpassed.

By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheels, the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering Wings, the Raker is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain, to allow the team to pass, so that a whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain. Price, with two sets of knives, $130.

The Subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine. viz: The platform has been arranged by altering the Machinery, so that the raker have no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately at one side.

These Machines are *Self-oiling*. Once oiling will last a whole day.

—ALSO—

Seymor and Morgan's Reaper,

which, as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province.

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KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE,

Price $110.

These Machines are all made under their own superintendence, and of the very best material, and are all warranted to work well on fair trial or no pay.

The above Machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.

Agricultural Implements and Stoves of every description.

Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing, our principle being to make every article to recommend itself.

JOSEPH WALTON & Co.,
Holland Landing.

February, 6th., 1856. 8y1

The "Colonist,"

This paper after the 1st of July will be issued on the following terms for subscriptions:—

	£	s.	d.
Daily Colonist, per annum	0	15	0
Extra for mailing single copies	0	2	6
Tri-weekly or British Colonist (mailed)	0	12	6
Weekly Colonist or News of the Week, single copies	0	7	6
Do. in Clubs of five copies	1	5	0

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS.

Fowler and Wells 308 Broadway New York, publish the following Periodicals.—They have a circulation of One Hundred Thousand Copies.

These Popular and Professional Serials afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public, with Pictorial Illustrations, all subjects of interest, Physiological, Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical and Commercial.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS.—Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with Illustrative engravings; to Dietics, Exercise, Clothing, Occupations, Amusements, and those Laws which govern Life and Health. Published monthly, in convenient form for binding, at One Dollar a year in advance.

"Every man, woman and child, who loves health; who desires happiness, its direct result; who wants to 'live while he does live,' 'live till he dies,' and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should becomes at once a reader of this Journal, and practice its precepts"—*Fountain Journal.*

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—A Respository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; Devoted to Phrenology Physiology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published Monthly, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

"A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear lively style of its practised editors, and afforded at the ridiculously low price of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation (50,000 copies) to a much higher figure."—*New York Tribune.*

Now is the time to subscribe. Sample numbers sent gratis. Agents Wanted. Inclose the amount, and direct as follows,

FOWLER & WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.

December, 1855.

Prospectus of the "Protestant,"

A NEW WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL.

The want of a thoroughly sound Protestant Paper is deeply felt by a very large proportion of the Protestant population of Canada East—a paper of a distinctive character in its principles, and independent of those extraneous influences which almost necessarily, or at least unavoidably, trammel Commercial and Sectarian Journals. The former cannot easily, in a community like that of Canada, assume that independent tone which has so justly characterised the British Press as the great bulwark of British Liberty—the latter, as the organs of certain sectional interests, are in their very nature weak and inefficient; and while both are, in their respective positions, faithfully carrying out their missions of Commerce, Party or Religion, it cannot be denied that the interests of Protestantism are sadly postponed to Party and sectional advantages. In view of the peculiar aspect of the times, and with an humble desire to awake a more united course of action amongst our Protestant population, we have started a Weekly journal devoted to the one grand object indicated by the word "PROTESTANT." The name of the Paper will be THE PROTESTANT.

In assuming this name in its plain and comprehensive meaning, our effort will be to preserve a purely Catholic character, untrammelled by Section or Party, taking as our grand base those great doctrines which are at once the stability and glory of the Reformed Church in its various branches. An uncompromising antagonism to the Papacy proper, in its duplex character as a Political and Religious System will be continuously kept up, and its proceedings narrowly observed; while approaches to Romanism and Infidelity, under whatever garb they may appear, of ultra High Churchism, or spurious Liberalism—of Puseyism or Rationalism, will meet with an impartial, but bold and faithful opposition.

Its Politics will be 'Protestant,' in the full and legitimate use of the word; while at the same time all 'personal' attacks will be carefully avoided. In a word, our controversy is not with men, but with principles, and where these latter are concerned our language will be straightforward and plain, but as moderate and kind as is compatible with those principles.

Having stated our general plan of action, we shall give also a well selected synopsis of the opinions of the Press generally, while our selection will be of that character which, we trust, will make our publication not only a sound exposition of Protestantism in its various aspects, but also pleasant and safe Domestic Companion. A carefully prepared report of the Markets will be weekly presented and such other information of a Commercial character as may bear on our Foreign and Colonial relations.

The Editorial department will be conducted by a Clergyman of the United Churches of England and Ireland, assisted by Ministers of different Denominations and every effort will be made to make *The Protestant*, as an advertising as well as a general sheet, an attractive and useful Family Journal.

The pecuniary responsibility has been assumed by a Committee of Laymen.

The size of the Sheet is similar to that of the Montreal *Witness*, (8 pages,) and will be printed on good paper and in clear Type.

The names of Subscribers will be received at John Armor's Notre Dame Street; B. Dawson's, Great, St. James Street; E. Pickup's, St. Francois Xavier Street: at any of the places where lists are exhibited, and at the publishing Office—Messrs. Owler & Stephenson's, 42 St. Francois Xaver Street, Montreal.

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor 42 St. Francois Xavier Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

If Paid in Advance	$2 00
If Paid at the end of Three Months	2 50

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FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
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The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

Arabia, *America*,
Persia, *Europa*,
Asia, *Canada*,
Africa, *Niagara*,

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow;—Red on port bow.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD,
4, Bowling Green, New York.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February 1856, the weekly sailing of the steamships of the company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be despatched every Wednesday as formerly, to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

December 12.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

The Cheapest Paper in the United States.

SINGLE COPIES $1;—TEN COPIES $9;—TWENTY-FIVE COPIES $20.

THE *New York Weekly Times* is known throughout the United States as one of most interesting and valuable newspapers in the country. For the sake of extending its influence still more widely, the proprietors have determined upon a very great reduction in its subscription price.

The *Weekly Times* is elegantly printed upon a quarter sheet, each number containing eight pages, or fortyeight columns—devoted entirely to reading matter. It will give all *News of the Day*; *Correspondence* from all parts of Europe and the United States; *Literary Miscellany*, original and selected; Agricultural, Commercial, Financial, Legislative and Miscellaneous *Reports*; *Editorial News Items, &c., &c., &c.* Special attention will be given to *Agricultural* Intelligence, including Reports of the Grain and Cattle Markets:—in this department the *Weekly Times*, will not be surpassed by any New York paper.

Its European Correspondence is unequalled for ability and interest by that of any Journal in the United States. Governor Kossuth is a regular correspondent, and among its contributors are some of the most distinguished writers of the day. The "DICK TINTO" letters from Paris, have obtained a wide reputation and are universally popular.

The *Weekly Times* is independent of political parties—the advocate of Education, Temperance, Christian Morality and Republican Freedom—moderate in its tone, conservative in its tendency, and devoted to the elevation and improvement of the great mass of the people. It is edited by HENRY J. RAYMOND, assisted by able writers in every department. From and after the 1st day of September next, the *Weekly Times* will be sent to subscribers by mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:—

1 copy for.........$1,
10 copies for.........$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.........$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers shall receive an extra copy.

Postage on the *Weekly Times* is:—

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	13 cents a year.
Within the United States	26 cents a year.

The *Daily Times* (morning or evening edition, as may be desired) is sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the United States, for six dollars a year.

The *Semi-Weekly Times*, published twice a week and containing very nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, printed upon a handsome Quarto sheet, is sent to Subscribers for Three dollars a year. Two copies for Five dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

Country newspapers that may copy this prospectus with an editorial reference directing attention to it, and send a copy marked, to this office, may receive the *Semi-Weekly Times* in exchange for one year. Four dollars required from weekly journals for exchange with the daily.

All letters enclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, HARPER & Co.,
No. 138, Nassau-st., N. Y.

New York, August 1, 1855.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE

HAMILTON AND TORONTO BRANCH!

On and after Monday next the 3rd Dec. Trains will run, daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Stations.	Express.	Accomodation.	Mixed Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toronto	8 10	3 30	10 00
Mimico	8 18	3 30	10 15
Port Credit	8 30	3 50	20 30
Oakville	8 48	4 08	10 53
Bronte	9 00	4 20	11 15
Wellington Square	9 16	4 35	11 35
Hamilton	9 30	4 50	12 00

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Express.	Accomodation.	Mixed Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Hamilton	10 40	6 10	3 20
Wellington Square	11 00	6 30	3 35
Bronte	11 15	6 45	3 55
Oakville	21 27	7 00	4 15
Port Credit	11 43	7 20	4 35
Mimico	11 57	7 32	4 50
Toronto	12 05	7 40	5 05

The above trains connect at Hamilton, with Trains of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY running in connection with Trains to

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK,

and with MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD Trains at

DETROIT, FOR CHICAGO, St. LOUIS, &c., &c.

The 3 30 Train from Toronto meets G. W. R. Accommodation Train going west, at Hamilton for

PRESTON, GALT, PARIS, LONDON, And intermediate Stations.

THROUGH TICKETS for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station.

☞ STAGES run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c., &c.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, December, 1855. 1

TO THE CHURCHES, MINISTERS, SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

On the 1st of January 1856, will be published the first number of a new Illustrated paper for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for prospectuses and specimen copies, which will be sent free by Mail.

All letters to be pre-paid. Address Office of "Children's Paper."
York Chambers, Toronto St.,
Toronto C. W.

Dec. 4, 1855.

STEAM BEWEEN NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

EDINBRGH, 2500 tons, Wm. Cumming Comander.
NEW YORK, 2150 " Robt. Craig, "
GLASGOW, 1962 " John Duncan, "

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Class.........$75

A limited number of Third Class Passengers will be taken, supplied with provisions of good quality properly cooked at.........$30

Carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

J. McSYMON,
33 Broadway, New York.

New York City Bills or Gold only received for passage.

Dec 6, 1855. 1

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

ON SHORT NOTICE,

And at Moderate Prices.

Still Greater Attractions!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1856.

FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME! PIONEER MAGAZINE.

Especially devoted to the wants of the Ladies of America.

WHERE this Magazine is taken in a house, no other is wanted, as it comprises all that could be obtained by taking three other Magazines.

We would advise all who intend to subscribe to send in their orders soon, for if we do not make duplicate stereotype plates, it will be difficult to supply the demand. We expect our list for 1856 will reach 100,000 copies. The best plan of subscribing is to send your money direct to the publisher. Those who send large amounts had better send drafts, but notes will answer if drafts cannot be procured. Letters had better be registered—it only costs five cents extra, and their safe reception is insured.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year $5. Three copies one year, $6. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, $20.

☞ The above terms cannot be deviated from, no matter how many are ordered.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4,50.

☞ A Specimen, or Specimens, will be sent direct to any Postmaster making the request.

Subscribers in the British Provinces,

Who send for clubs, must remit 36 cts. extra on every subscriber, to pay the American postage to the lines. Address L. A. GODEY,
No. 113, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

Splendid Engravings and Prizes.

THE Eleventh volume of this useful publication commenced on the 17th day of September 1856. *The Scientific American* is an *Illustrated Periodical*, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemic Arts, Industrial manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of *practical science* is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. *Patents* granted are also published every week including *official copies* of all the *Patent Claims*, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

The contributors to the *Scientific American* are among the most eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the *Scientific American* to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them *hundreds of dollars* annually, besides affording them a continual source of Knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The *Scientific American* is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

☞ Specimen copies sent *gratis*.

☞ Terms.—Single Subscriptions, $2 a year, or $1 for six months. Five copies for six months, $4, or for a year, $8.

For further [illegible] and for statement of the [illegible] offered by the publishers [illegible]

[illegible] Post [illegible]

Letters should be directed, post paid, to

MUNN & CO.,
128 Fulton-Street, N. Y.

Canadian Mail Subscribers Supplied free of United States Postage.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

EARLY COPIES SECURED.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, namely,

1
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

2
" *EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)*

3
" *NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)*

4
" *THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)*

5
BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'G MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumours of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

☞ Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of EARLY SHEETS from the British Publishers, by which we are enabled to place ALL OUR REPRINTS in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:—

	Per annum.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Review	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

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